

Scrap Book
No 1

Date and place where Coyotes
were Killed

1 Killed North of Sonellig's Staughton
Jan 24 th 1892

1 Killed " " " Jan 31st 1892
7. " " " south west of Fanning Feb 16th " "

Bodie,

Citizens of Bodie met at the store to discuss for the purpose
of making preliminary arrangements to celebrate the coming
of the 100th Anniversary of the discovery of gold and glorify our many past
victories.

Dr. J. H. Smith was called to the chair-

Dr. J. H. Smith was appointed secretary for the evening.

Dr. J. H. Smith then called the following gentlemen to order:

Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith,

Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith,

Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith,

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Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith,

Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Smith,

OFFICE OF

Harvey Boone,

Dealer in General Merchandise

LIQUORS, HAY, GRAIN, LIVERY AND FEED

CORNER OF MAIN AND GREEN STREETS

Bodie, Cal. June 20 1898

Fourth of July Committ
met - full attendance

Minutes read
and approved -
report of Committee
on officers of the day

Report by following
Reader Berket Sherman
President - Burkham
Stakes address -

Poem - by Oscar Morgan
Song Flag Julia Boon
Song Viola McDonald

Sports committ
reported progress

Adjourned to meet Saturday
25th 1/27 P M

George Brown

Director of General Merchandise

THE GREAT WESTERN

COAST OF CANADA

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

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1894

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1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

S. B. Burkham and Geo. Moyle were appointed a committee on hall and decoration.

Committee adjoined to meet Monday 13th. at 8.P.M.

June 13th., 1898. H. Boone, Sec.

Committee met at H.

June 13th., 1898. No quorum. Adjjoined to meet June 14th.

The following appropriation H. Boone, Sec.

June 14th., 1898.

Committee met at H. Boones store at 8P. M. A full attendance was present.

The following appropriations were agreed upon-

Band--- 65

Chas. Hayes , Orator---\$20.00

Salutes---\$10.00

Watering and cleaning streets---\$15.00

State Flags ---\$ 5.00

Childrens Seats -----\$10.00

Police ----\$10.00

Float---\$25.00

Horribles--\$25.00

Index printing -----\$10.00

Sports--\$100.00

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee on sports.

The following gentlemen were appointed-

James Glenn- S. B. Burkham and R. R. Fouke.

H. Boone was elected as secretary of Committee.

A. Graham was elected as chairman of said committee.)

Mr. Albone was requested to secure music for the Fourth of July and present bill to committee.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of 3 to select a Presibent of the day, and a reader of the Declaration, and someone to recite Drake's address to the American Flag.

Geo. Moyle- Mr. Albone- and A. Graham were appointed to make such selectoins.

R. R. Fouke was appointed Marshel of the day.

Adjoined to meet at H. Boone's store, Monday, June 20th., at 7.30 o'clock.

H. Boone, Sec.

475
200
16
1171

H. Boone, Sec.

at 7.30 o'clock.

R. R. Foulke was appointed Marshal of the day.

make such selections.

Geo. Woyte-Mr. Albion-and A. Graham were appointed to

and someone to recite Drake's address to the American flag.

to select a President of the day, and a reader of the Declaration,
The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of 3

and present bill to committee.

Mr. Albion was requested to secure music for the fourth of July

A. Graham was elected as chairman of said committee.)

H. Boone was elected as secretary of Committee

James Glenn-S. B. Burkham and R. R. Foulke.

The following gentlemen were appointed-

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On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a com-

Sports-\$100.00

Index printing \$10.00

Hortibles-\$25.00

Flora-\$25.00

Police-\$10.00

Childrens Seats \$10.00

State flags \$5.00

Watering and cleaning streets-\$15.00

Salutes-\$10.00

Chas. Hayes, Orator-\$20.00

Band-\$5.00

The following appropriations were agreed upon-

was present.

Committee met at H. Boone's store at 8 P. M. A full attendance

June 14th., 1898.

The following appropriations were made, Sec.

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Committee met at H. Boone's store at 8 P. M. A full attendance

June 13th., 1898. H. Boone, Sec.

Committee adjourned to meet Monday 13th. at 8 P. M.

hall and decoration.

S. B. Burkham and Geo. Woyte were appointed a committee on

Bodie, June 4th., 1898.

Citizens of Bodie met at the store of H. Boone for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a patriotic manner and glorify our many past and also our late important victories.

N. W. Boyd was called to the chair-

Harvey Boone was elected secretary for the evening.

On motion of R. R. Fouke the following gentlemen were appointed to serve as an executive committee--

R. R. Fouke- S. B. Burkhams- W. E. Reading-James Glenn- A. Graham- N. J. Salisbury- Geo. W. Moyle and A. Maestretti.

It is requested that each and every one of the gentlemen appointed on the above named committee will meet at H. Boone's store June 7th, (Tuesday) at 7.30 o'clock.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 7th., 1898.

Committee met but there not being a quorum it was moved to adjourn until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Carried.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 9th., 1898.

Pursuant to agreement of Executive Committee on exercises for Fourth of July the following gentlemen were present -

James Glenn- A. Maestretti- H. Boone - R. Fouke-

A. Graham.

Moved that Chas. Hayes of Bridgeport be requested to deliver an oration. Carried.

On motion

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Finance--

James Glenn- R. R. Fouke-and Harry Hartley.

On motion-Rev. Mr. Albone and Joe Stevens were appointed a committee on vocal music.
Archie Graham was appointed a committee of one on instrument-
al music.

Bodie, June 4th, 1888.

Citizens of Bodie met at the store of H. Boone for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a patriotic manner and glorify our many past

and also our late President, who died to free us from the

tyranny of a foreign king and to establish a government of the people

was present. The following gentlemen were present for the evening

The following gentlemen were present for the evening

pointed to serve as an executive committee--

H. Boone, Sec. James

Glenn, A. Graham, H. J. Ballantine, Geo. W. Wolfe and A. Mass-

It is requested that every one of the gentlemen ap-

pointed on the above committee will meet at H. Boone's store

June 7th, (Tuesday) at 7.30 o'clock.

H. Boone, Sec.

to adjourn until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

June 7th, 1888.

Committee met but there not being a quorum it was moved

to adjourn until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Carried.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 8th, 1888.

Pursuant to agreement of Executive Committee on exercises

for Fourth of July the following gentlemen were present --

James Glenn - A. Mastrett - H. Boone - R. Foulke -

A. Graham.

Moved that Chas. Hayes of Bridgeport be requested to deliver

an oration. Carried.

On motion

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee

on Finance--

James Glenn - R. Foulke - and Harry Hartley.

On motion - Rev. Mr. Albion and Joe Stevens were appointed a

committee on vocal music.

Atchie Graham was appointed a committee of one on instrument-

S. B. Burkham and Geo. Moyle were appointed a committee on hall and decoration.

Committee adjoined to meet Monday 13th. at 8.P.M.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 13th., 1898.

No quorum. Adjoined to meet June 14th.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 14th., 1898.

Committee met at H. Boones store at 8P. M. A full attendance was present.

The following appropriations were agreed upon-

Band---	65-
Chas. Hayes , Orator---	\$20.00
Salutes---	\$10.00
Watering and cleaning streets---	\$15.00
State Flags ---	\$ 5.00
Childrens Seats -----	\$10.00
Police ----	\$10.00
Float---	\$25.00
Horribles--	\$25.00
Index printing -----	\$10.00
Sports--	\$100.00

29500

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee on sports.

The following gentlemen were appointed-

James Glenn- S. B. Burkham and R. R. Fouke.

H. Boone was elected as secretary of Committee.

A. Graham was elected as chairman of said committee.

Mr. Albone was requested to secure music for the Fourth of July and present bill to committee.

The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of 3 to select a President of the day, and a reader of the Declaration, and someone to recite Drake's address to the American Flag.

Geo. Moyle- Mr. Albone- and A. Graham were appointed to make such selectoins.

R. R. Fouke was appointed Marshel of the day.

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H. Boone, Sec.

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Mr. Albion was requested to secure music for the Fourth of July

A. Graham was elected as chairman of said committee.

H. Boone was elected as secretary of Committee.

James Glenn-S. B. Burkham and R. R. Fourke.

The following gentlemen were appointed-

mittee on sports.

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a com-

Sports-\$100.00

Index printing -----\$10.00

Horribles-\$25.00

Float-----\$25.00

Police -----\$10.00

Childrens Seats -----\$10.00

State Flags ---\$ 5.00

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Salutes---\$10.00

Chas. Hayes , Orator---\$20.00

Band---

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Committee met at H. Boones store at 8P. M. A full attendance

June 14th., 1898.

H. Boone, Sec.

No quorum. Adjourned to meet June 14th.

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H. Boone, Sec.

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S. B. Burkham and Geo. Molye were appointed a committee on

Bodie, June 4th., 1898.

Citizens of Bodie met at the store of H. Boone for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in a patriotic manner and glorify our many past and also our late important victories.

N. W. Boyd was called to the chair-

Harvey Boone was elected secretary for the evening.

On motion of R. R. Foukethe following gentlemen were appointed to serve as an executive committee--

R. R. Fouke- S. B. Burkham- W. E. Reading-James
Glenn- A. Grahm- N. J. Salisbury- Geo. W. Moyle and A. Maestretti.

It is requested that each and every one of the gentlemen appointed on the above named committee will meet at H. Boone's store June 7th, (Tuesday) at 7.30 o'clock.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 7th., 1898.

Committee met but there not being a quorum it was moved to adjourn until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Carried.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 9th., 1898.

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James Glenn- A. Maestretti- H. Boone - R. Fouke-
A. Graham.

Moved that Chas. Hayes of Bridgeport be requested to deliver an oration. Carried.

On motion

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Finance--

James Glenn- R. R. Fouke-and Harry Hartley.

On motion-Rev. Mr. Albone and Joe Stevens were appointed a committee on vocal music.

Archie Graham was appointed a committee of one on instrumental music.

Archie Graham was appointed a committee of one on instrument-
committee on vocal music.

On motion-Rev. Mr. Albion and Joe Stevens were appointed a
James Glenn-R. R. Touke-and Harry Hartley.

on Finance--

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee
On motion

an oration. Carried.

Moved that Chas. Hayes of Bridgeport be requested to deliver
A. Graham.

James Glenn-A. Maestretti-H. Boone - R. R. Touke-
for Fourth of July the following gentlemen were present -

Pursuant to agreement of Executive Committee on exercises
June 8th., 1898.

H. Boone, Sec.
Carried.

to adjourn until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Committee met but there not being a quorum it was moved
June 7th., 1898.

H. Boone, Sec.

June 7th, (Tuesday) at 7.30 o'clock.

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It is requested that each and every one of the gentlemen ap-

firstly.

Glenn-A. Graham-N. J. Salisbury-Geo. W. Moyle and A. Mass-
R. R. Touke-S. B. Burkhart-W. E. Reading-James

pointed to serve as an executive committee--

On motion of R. R. Touke the following gentlemen were ap-

Harvey Boone was elected secretary for the evening.

N. W. Boyd was called to the chair-

and also our late important victories.

Fourth of July in a patriotic manner and glorify our many past
pose of making preliminary arrangements to celebrate the coming
Citizens of Bodie met at the store of H. Boone for the pur-

Bodie, June 4th., 1898.

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Political Items		Page
		1
Mining	"	15
Tariff	"	22
School	"	21
Interesting	"	

Page 1

Date

Time

Place

Remarks

Day

Month

Year

Hour

Minute

Second

Temperature

Humidity

Wind

Direction

Speed

Pressure

Visibility

Clouds

Weather

Notes

Signature

Initials

Political Items

CONFEDERATE IDEAS.

In discussing the issue of the day it must not be forgotten that a great portion of the South is wholly sincere in its belief in free trade. The South grew up under that system, combined with cheap slave labor, and when the time came that it could formulate its pet ideas it put them into concise form by enacting in the Constitution of the Confederate States the following section:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

Entertaining such ideas of the tariff, it is no wonder that the South supports the Mills bill, which is certainly a step toward the doctrine of the Confederate Constitution. But inasmuch as that instrument was, on tariff matters, a direct bid for British aid, and a sop to the great manufacturing interest of that country, it is well enough to consider whether it commends itself to the United States as a whole. The North and West and the Pacific coast have, somehow, imbibed the notion that the United States in a free and independent nation, capable of taking care of itself, and in no need of truckling to Great Britain or anybody else. The Confederate States held a different opinion, and that opinion seems to be shared by the Democrats in Congress.

The question is fairly presented, whether or not the people of this country desire to adopt and embrace the doctrines of the Confederate Constitution. If not, they will not re-elect Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency.

BRECKINRIDGE'S VIEWS.

Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas is a decided free trader, and, unlike some of his party, has the courage of his convictions. He admits frankly that the Mills bill is a step in the direction of free trade, and says the only fault he finds is that the step is not big enough. This is in refreshing contrast to the pusillanimity of Mr. Cleveland and others of his party, who are frightened to death at the specter their art-magic has evoked, and are now asserting roundly that free trade is irrelevant, and that they are protectionists.

Mr. Breckinridge says, and we think correctly, that the issue is so clearly drawn that one party or the other will have a clear majority of forty members in the lower house of the Fifty-first Congress. The question will at once recur, Why was not this issue made in time for the 1886 election, when it could be determined without the disturbing element of a Presidential election? and the answer naturally suggests itself that the party was afraid to risk its chances without the aid of the "whoop-up" of a Presidential campaign. But be that as it may, the issue will be clear enough by November, and the next Congress will be elected on that issue.

We decidedly demur, though to one statement of the gentleman from Arkansas. He says that the Democrats may win with such a whoop that it will be the death-knell of the Republican party. If by any possibility the Democrats should win this year, their victory would undoubtedly mean that the country favored free trade, but it would not mean the annihilation of the party of protection. The history of the United States shows that every divagation to free trade has been speedily followed by a return to the path of protection, and that the prosperity of the country has been maintained by a protective policy. Mr. Breckinridge will find that, even if defeated, the Republican party will be a very lively kind of corpse, and that it will be just as ready to stand up for its principles two years from now or four years from now as it is at the present time.

He says the Democratic party may be snowed under so that the Mills bill can never be found. That will probably be about the size of it, but we do not flatter ourselves that the Democratic party will be killed. Sin and the devil, bad odors, malaria, epidemic diseases and like things die hard. They take a heap of killing.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The 21st of July is a day to be remembered in the annals of the United States. On that day, in the year 1861, the enemies of our common country made their first attack in force upon the Union forces, at the battle of Bull Run, and gained such a temporary success as made Northern copperheads and English sympathizers with secession chuckle with glee and predict the speedy downfall of the Government.

On the 21st of July, 1888, the enemies of the American people gained another transient victory in the passage of the Mills bill by the House of Representatives. Then, as in 1861, the solid South stood arrayed against the Union; then, as in 1861, Northern doughfaces and copperheads lent aid and comfort to the enemy by underhand means; then, as in 1861, John Bull rejoiced to see the discomfiture of the United States, and stood ready to furnish material aid to the foes of America and her industries.

But let us pursue the parallel a little further. As Bull Run was but the beginning of a struggle which resulted in the complete vindication of the principles of nationality and liberty, so the action of last Saturday but initiates a contest which must terminate in the triumph of the principles of protection to home industries and the encouragement of American labor. The people of the United States are a patient people, slow to anger and tardy to believe that their rights or liberties are seriously threatened; but when some such overt act as the Bull Run affair, either of 1861 or 1888, opens their eyes, they are swift to arise in their might and hasten to form in line, shoulder to shoulder, for their own preservation.

Now, as in 1861, the South is in the saddle, and, flushed with the wine of success, is becoming more and more insolent in its demands and more and more confident of victory. The Southern Bridadiers do not realize that the great North is not yet aroused and armed for the fray, but fancy, as after the first Bull Run, that they can march on Washington without impediment, and even call the roll of their bondsmen on Bunker Hill. They and their Northern sympathizers should turn back the roll of American history, and bear in mind that if the war began with Bull Run it ended with Appomattox.

Ono County Democratic Central Committee.

Bodie—O. E. Jones, M. J. Cody, W. B. Can, T. J. Hill, D. V. Goodson, A. R. Lazard, A. C. Raymond, N. Carion.
Bridgeport—Maurice Hays.
Antelope—J. F. Owens.
Clinton—John Sheehan.
Vernon—Thos. H. Rule.
Lundy—Alex Rosenwald.
Mammoth—Thos. Price.
Benton—W. D. Mitchell.

ORLANDO E. JONES, Chairman.

A. R. LAZARD, Secretary

Ono County Republican Central Committee.

Antelope—L. Goodenow.
Benton—George Watterson and John Baker.
Bridgeport—N. B. Hunewill and R. M. Berger.
Clinton—Robert Cameron.
Lundy and Vernon—G. A. Whidden and J. G. Thompson.
Bodie—N. S. Warren, N. W. Boyd, M. O'Connor, G. H. Bump, A. R. Burnside, Wm. Davison, H. E. Wright.
H. E. Wright Chairman; N. S. Warren Secretary; N. W. Boyd Treasurer

The Bodie Stage Co.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total Am't of Days. Wages per Day. Total Amount. Remarks.

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Democrats Organizing.
Max Popper, the chairman of the Democratic County Committee, organized a registration bureau in the Forty-first Assembly district last evening. The members of the district selected W. W. Knott and J. M. Leskey as chief and assistant chief of the bureau respectively. The organization of the Forty-second district is expected to be completed soon.

St. Ignace College.
St. Ignace College is always open to the public, but special facilities are offered to the members of the National Educational Association who would wish to visit the college any day this and the following week between 1 and 4 p. m. The chemical laboratory, museum and physical cabinet form a prominent feature of this educational establishment. Entrance at 214 Hayes street.

Holtz's Debtors Sued.
M. Mathilde Holtz, widow of ex-assessor Louis Holtz, has commenced suit in the justices' court against J. J. Kenny to recover \$50, claimed to be due on a promissory note. Suit was also brought against Edward S. Salomon for \$81.50, alleged to be due as interest on a loan of \$300. The loan was made in 1885, and although the principal was paid, the interest is claimed to be still due.

Dr. R. Roscoe McNulty took out a license yesterday to marry Marie C. Smith, residing at 928 Lexington street.

The difference existing between the firm of Porter, Steisiger & Co. and their employees have been settled, and the men will resume work to-day.

C. Y. Calmer, the saloon-keeper arrested for robbery, keeps a place at the corner of Sansome and Vallejo streets, and not on the corner of Broadway, as reported.

Harry Thompson, a teamster while loading hay in South San Francisco early yesterday morning, fell off the wagon and broke three ribs on the right side. He was treated at the city receiving hospital.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.
Dr. R. Roscoe McNulty took out a license yesterday to marry Marie C. Smith, residing at 928 Lexington street.

The difference existing between the firm of Porter, Steisiger & Co. and their employees have been settled, and the men will resume work to-day.

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Harry Thompson, a teamster while loading hay in South San Francisco early yesterday morning, fell off the wagon and broke three ribs on the right side. He was treated at the city receiving hospital.

AN INVALID BANKER.
J. C. Flood Taking the Waters.
A private letter received in this city states that J. C. Flood, who recently departed so unexpectedly for Europe, is taking the waters at Homberg. The Homberg banker is suffering from kidney troubles, and on reaching Paris consulted the best medical talent of the French capital. He had been advised while here to go to Carlsbad, but the Parisian physician considered that Homberg was the better place, his ailment being such that the Carlsbad waters might cause a dangerous change. Mr. Floodood leads the easy-going life of an invalid, and looks neither better nor worse than when last seen here. He is, however, hopeful of recovering his health and strength.

CHARGES SUSTAINED.
Amateur Athletes Disbarred From Future Contests.
J. J. Jamison occupied the chair at last night's meeting of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association. H. W. Thompson was found guilty of running in a professional race at the Longshoremen's picnic, and was disbarred from running in any of the association's contests. J. M. Lowers was found guilty of running a race for a cash prize at the picnic of the Knickerbocker club, as was also D. C. Began. They met the same late as a team in the same race.

enrolled the in the ion to Lee's 8,000 official that the number of deaths was 663; in 1904 present for duty. There were paroled at Appomattox 27,516 officers and men, and for days before the surrender the Confederates were stampeding whenever opportunity offered, knowing that the end was near. But of course the gallant West is superior to any little facts like these.

Medical Items

ono County Democratic Central Committee.
Bodie—O. E. Jones, M. J. Cody, W. B. an, T. J. Hill, D. V. Goodson, A. R. zard, A. C. Raymond, N. Carion.
Bridgeport—Maurice Hays.
Antelope—J. F. Owens.
Tinton—John Sheehan.
Ternon—Thos. H. Rule.
Lundy—Alex Rosenwald.
Mammoth—Thos. Price.
Benton—W. D. Mitchell.
ORLANDO E. JONES, Chairman.
A. R. LAZARD, Secretary.

ono County Republican Central Committee.
Antelope—L. Goodenow.
Benton—George Watterson and John ker.
Bridgeport—N. B. Hunewill and R. M. ger.
Tinton—Robert Cameron.
Lundy and Vernon—G. A. Whidden and J. G. Thompson.
Bodie—N. S. Warren, N. W. Boyd, M. Connor, G. H. Bump, A. R. Burnside, Wm. Davison, H. E. Wright.
H. E. Wright Chairman; N S Warren etetary; N W Boyd Treasurer

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total Am't of Days.	Wages per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
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THE DIRECT TAX.

Public attention has recently been drawn to what is known as the direct tax, by the filibustering tactics of Oates of Alabama and other Southern Congressmen to prevent a vote on the bill now pending in reference to this tax; and it will be of interest to explain briefly what this tax is and what is being sought to be done with reference to it.

On August 5, 1861, Congress levied and apportioned among the inhabitants of the several States and Territories a direct tax of \$20,000,000; and provided machinery for its collection. Under that act and amendments subsequently made to it, collections were made from individuals residing in different States, and many of the States assumed the amounts apportioned to their respective inhabitants, and paid such amounts, less 15 per cent thereon allowed them by law to cover the expense of collection and losses in collecting. Some of the States and Territories paid the entire sum allotted to their citizens, others paid but part, and one Territory, Utah, paid nothing.

The following table, prepared from Treasury data, shows the amount still due from the various States and Territories:

Alabama	\$511,028 30
Arkansas.....	107,184 82
Colorado.....	715 37
Florida.....	72,762 37
Georgia.....	466,384 44
Louisiana.....	71,385 33
Mississippi.....	302,046 21
North Carolina.....	198,742 06
South Carolina.....	141,174 31
Tennessee.....	277,493 52
Texas.....	174,265 16
Utah.....	26,982 09
Virginia.....	286,162 93
Washington	3,467 17

It will be observed that nothing is due from any Northern State or Territory, except from Utah and Washington Territories. The amount assessed against the inhabitants of California was \$254,538 67, all of which was paid; and in this connection it should be said that a telegraphic blunder in the table published in the CHRONICLE yesterday makes all the amounts a hundred-fold too great, as the last two figures in the column headed, "Amount collected," are cents, not dollars.

The collection of this direct tax, so far as it is unpaid, has been suspended for many years. In some instances debts due to a State by the United States have been credited as an offset to the tax by consent of the States or by a sort of compulsion; but it has come to be felt that the tax should either be collected in full or abandoned and restitution made to those who have paid.

With this view a bill was introduced in the Senate, providing, first, that the Secretary of the Treasury should credit to each State and Territory a sum equal to all collections, by set-off or otherwise, made from said States and Territories or from their citizens, under the act of Congress of August 5, 1861; second, that moneys still due to the United States under that act be remitted and relinquished; and, third, that there be appropriated out of the Federal Treasury such sums as might be necessary to reimburse each State and Territory for all money found due to them under the provisions of this bill; and that the Treasurer be directed to pay the same to the Governors of the States and Territories. This is the bill which Oates is fighting so desperately, and a little reflection will show the reason for his action.

Under an act approved July 1, 1862, and subsequent amendments, a tax was imposed on raw cotton, under which collections were made and the money paid into the treasury aggregating \$68,072,388 99. This tax was collected directly or indirectly, Mr. Oates says, in the Southern States, and from producers whose fortunes were wrecked, whose plantations were laid waste and whose substance was exhausted "by a devastating war unparalleled in modern history," and he therefore proposes that the cotton tax be repaid by the Government to those from whom it was collected; and to secure his purpose, he is obstructing the passage of the Direct Tax bill in hopes of compelling its supporters to consent to a return of the cotton-tax money; but lest his contention should seem possessed of any special equity, it must be borne in mind that during the time of the War of the Rebellion, hundreds of millions of dollars were collected from industries and interests in the loyal States, which were as peculiarly their own as cotton was the special property of the South; and of this vast amount, not one cent has been repaid or asked to be repaid by those from whom it was collected.

He also makes the objection that the Direct Tax bill is unconstitutional, and that the policy of the bill in paying large sums of money to the Governors of different States and Territories, without their giving any bond or obligation for its proper care or disbursement, is bad and dangerous.

Back of all this, however, is his real objection, which he does not state, that he does not want to see the loyal States rewarded for their loyalty. The difference between releasing Alabama from a debt of \$511,000, which she never paid, and probably never would pay, and repaying \$254,000 to California, money which she furnished to the Government in its hour of need, is a very wide difference, and is what Mr. Oates cannot stomach. Hence he and his supporters are exhausting every resource which their ingenuity can suggest to defeat the will of the majority, which is in favor of reimbursing the loyal States and Territories. But the contest cannot last much longer. The minute the deadlock is broken the Senate bill, now before the House, will pass, as there are votes enough to pass it when it is regularly reached, and then Mr. Oates will have to console himself with having his State released from the payment of her debt, while the actual cash will flow into the coffers of the States which responded to the nation's call for money when it was vitally necessary to the salvation of the Union.

EDWARD STOKES.

Glimpse of the Man Who Killed Jim Fisk.

New York Correspondent of Globe Democrat. A medium-sized man, with a bullet head covered by thick white hair, piercing black eyes, coal-black mustache, and a nervous air is seen a hundred times a day and night in the Hoffman House corridor or cafe. It is Edward Stokes, the man who killed Jim Fisk. He is making a fortune every year out of his hotel, besides raking in piles from Wall street. All the men out town, the actors and brokers, make his house their headquarters, and within a few years it has become the favorite resort for politicians. A good many persons believe that Stokes is only the manager of the property. It has been said, over and over again, that Bonanza king Mackay is the actual owner. This is not true. Stokes is the proprietor, and from the kitchen to the servants' room he is the absolute boss. After he served his term of imprisonment for the murder of Fisk he found the mining property that he had invested in before the tragedy had become valuable—in fact, had made him a wealthy man. Not many persons believed in him. Few of his old friends even had a kind word to say of him, but he rolled up his sleeves, went to work, and by his attention to business acquired wealth and respect. Business men with whom he came in contact with found him a mild-mannered, quiet, unassuming fellow, who asked no odds and paid for what he got. In five years he made hosts of friends, and it is safe to say now that he knows more men worth knowing than any other man in New York. Keeping a hotel has brought him into contact with thousands of men of wealth and influence. Such men as Larry Jerome; Roscoe McKing, Bonanza King Mackay and Bob Ingersoll are his warm friends and admirers. In addition to knowing how to keep a hotel, he has taken an active part in Wall-street speculation. He has invested a good deal of money in the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, and he expects to get it back tenfold. He speculates in a daring style, and has been uniformly successful. He is one of the best posted men in town in railroad securities, and he has a safe of valuable bonds and stocks. His hotel has become the resort in the evening of young brokers, who often seek advice before investing. Stokes is of a very retiring disposition. He is hunted out a score of times a day as the man who killed Fisk. Strangers never fail to inquire for him, and it is often very embarrassing. One night two young fellows from the West popped up to the bar in the cafe. They ordered drinks and then turned to the bartender.

"I suppose lots o' people inquire for Stokes, eh?" said one of them.

"Those who have business with him," was the sententious reply.

"He killed Jim Fisk, didn't he?"

No reply this time.

"Must ha' been handy with his pop?"

No reply.

"I'd like to see him now that I've heard so much about him."

No reply.

"Say! does he ever come around?"

Just then Stokes, who had been at a corner of the bar, where he heard the entire conversation, looked up nervously and said: "I'm Ed Stokes. Do you want to see me?"

The young fellow dropped his glass. His eyes dilated. He was too startled to speak. He shook his head nervously, and Stokes turned on his heel and walked off as the young man sped.

"Well, I'll be blamed! So that is Stokes! Come on Billy," to his companion, "let's go; I don't want to see any more."

Stokes never refers to the murder, nor do any of his friends mention it. He is very sensitive on the subject. His actions plainly show that he never forgets it. He moves about in a nervous way. At every few steps he turns around and looks behind him. When he talks he always manages to have his back to a wall, so that he can see everybody and everything around him. In his habits he is very abstemious. He seldom drinks and smokes only occasionally.

And the woman for whom Fisk was killed?

Josephine Mansfield has time and again been reported dead. But I am told she is still alive, fat and prosperous. She remains most of the time abroad. She created a sensation at Monte Carlo one night by winning a large sum of money. She is seldom seen in New York, and since the day of the famous tragedy Stokes has never laid eyes on her. He is devoting all his time to making money, and if his success continues, in five years he will be one of the rich men, even as rich as those who are counted in this city.

Spring Weather.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Daniel!"

"Yes, sire."

"We are having some nice spring weather now."

"Yes, sire. That is natural. In fact we ought to have more spring this year than last."

"Wherefore, Daniel?"

"It is leap year, you know."

Citizen (to G. A. R. veteran)—Why did you salute that young man with so much reverence, corporal? Veteran—My superior officer, sir. He writes war articles for the magazines.—*The Epoch*.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL.

N Dean, Chicago	W D Rideout, Cal
J Brittan & W, Redwd	A J Davis, wife and
W O M Taylor, Pttsg	niece, California
H Page and wife, Ill	E Oppenheimer, Sacto
Dowley, Mass	A Wilkins, New York
H Wilson, do	R Hang, do
P Hannon, do	W S Northrup, do
G Lyman, Rochester	Mrs L Ricketts, Phila
C Welsh and wif, Cal	F F McCarty & wif, do
Ballard, do	

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UNPROTECTED FARMERS.

A skillful general always tries to beat his enemy by whipping him in detail, if possible. The great Napoleon was constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to pounce down on a detached corps of the enemy, and many of his most brilliant successes were achieved by promptly taking advantage of such opportunities. The Democrats, in a bungling sort of a way, are imitating these tactics. They single out an industry and mention the number employed in a certain locality, and then ask: Are you willing to pay a tax on wool, wood, wine, salt, clothes, etc., to maintain this factory which only employs twenty-five men? They deliberately conceal the magnitude of our manufacturing industries taken as a whole, and fondly imagine that because they suppress the facts that the farmer or other alleged unprotected workingman is unaware that "many mickles make a muckle."

Thus a contemporary, addressing himself specially to the wheat farmer, figured out that his interest in maintaining jute factories was only measured by the few barrels of flour which might be consumed by these particular operatives in a year. Evidently this calculation is all wrong, for it ignores the fact that the 600 operatives in the factory consumed other things than flour. They probably ate considerable fruit, canned and in its fresh state; they also must have put away some vegetables where they would do them the most good, and following the fashion of working people in the United States, they ate meat three times a day. Now, as by our system of subdividing labor, the fruit-grower confines himself to fruit-raising, the truck man to raising vegetables, and as the production of beef and mutton are like the others specialized industries, it must be obvious that those engaged in them must buy flour to make bread with, and their ability to buy is exactly measured by the proportion of profit they make in selling to their factory and other customers.

The factory hand lives in a house and like other people pays rent. The man who rents him the house eats bread also, and a part of the money he receives for rent goes finally to the farmer who raises the wheat. The carpenter who built the house is also a bread eater, and he earns the money with which he buys his flour by working for people who own houses. The shoemaker who makes the factory operative's shoes, and those of the man who rents the operative his house, and those of the carpenter who built the house, and his wife and children and the wives and children of the others all eat bread, and part of the money that pays for it is the wages of the factory hand's labor. The carpenter, the factory operative and the landlord ride in street cars and help to make up the patronage which enables companies to employ gripmen and conductors, who also eat bread. And all these people get sick sometimes and need doctors, who eat bread. And their children go to school, and the teachers who teach them are also bread eaters. And the tailors who make their clothes and the men who mend the streets and the actors who occasionally amuse them all eat bread; in fact, everybody who comes into business relations with them eats bread, and part of the money that buys the loaf comes out of the wages of the factory hand.

Now if the farmer of California will but consider that in San Francisco there are fully forty thousand working people in the actually protected industries, and that all of these eat bread; that many of them have wives and children who also eat bread; that they are in turn the customers of the men who raise fruit, vegetables and meat, who in turn buy wheat from the farmer; if he calls to mind the fact that 40,000 workers in a factory represent at the very least a population of 200,000 immediate and remote dependants, he will see at once the fallacy of the argument which treats the factory operative as the only person enjoying the benefit of protection. In short, to thoroughly realize how much the interest of the farmer is bound up in that of the protected operatives, the farmer has only to bear in mind that the figures of the agricultural exports of the United States while they seem large on paper, do not represent more than 7 per cent of the total agricultural products of the United States, the remaining 93 per cent finding a home market, and that this immense home consumption is directly due to the employment of over five million persons in protected industries whose wages exceed \$1,800,000,000 a year, and the expenditure of which is the largest factor in the maintenance of an urban population of nearly thirty-five million people, all of whom are bread eaters. Let the farmer consider these facts, and then if he still remains unconvinced that he is helped by the building up of this enormous non-agricultural community, let him vote for a system which proposes to take away the protection from those industries and force them to compete with the low-priced labor of Europe. If the competition does not prove too much for the manufacturer in all cases, let the farmer remember that the only terms on which it can be successfully maintained is by conforming to European conditions; that is to say, the wages of labor will have to be reduced to one-half and in some cases to one-third the existing rates, thus diminishing the purchasing power of 35,000,000 of his customers to that extent. If he likes the prospect, the farmer has only to abet Cleveland and Mills in their designs. The result will follow soon enough.

FARMERS AND BAGS.

When our free-trade contemporary sets out to make a particular class discontented with its condition, or to prove to its members that they are being robbed and swindled by the tariff, it ought to be careful about its figures, otherwise it may come to grief. For example, in a recent article on "The Jute Ring," it gives a comparative table of prices of grain bags for several years, from which it appears that the lowest price of grain bags has been lower in this State since the establishment of the grain bag manufactories than it was before. The date of the commencement of manufacturing bags here is 1882, and by its own figures it appears that the price in that year was 8 cents, and that it has never been as high since. The figures as it gives them are as follows:

1883	7 1/4	1886	4 3/4
1884	5 3/4	1887	5 3/4
1885	4 3/4		

We decline to accept its estimate of 7 cents for 1888, as the journal in question has no right to attempt to strengthen its argument by jumping prices up from 5 3/4 cents in 1887 to 7 cents in 1888. Estimates cut no figure in such a calculation.

Again, the computation is made that California will use 33,000,000 bags this year, which is entirely too large. This is even an exaggerated estimate for the whole coast, and still more so for California, which will use not to exceed 24,000,000 bags this year.

According to our contemporary the farmer will have to pay 7 cents for his bags, while under the Mills bill he could get them for 5 cents, the extra 2 cents being the protection grab for which he has to suffer. But if this be true, how is it that in 1885 and 1886, with the tariff in full operation, the farmer paid even less than 5 cents for his bags? If the best the Mills bill can do is to reduce the price to 5 cents, the farmer had better stick to protection, as in 1885 he paid only 4 3/4 cents and in 1886 only 4 1/8 cents, while in 1884 and 1887 he paid less than 6 cents.

Our contemporary knows very well, if it would admit it, that it is the competition of the East Oakland jute mill and the jute factory at San Quentin which has kept the price down; and it knows equally well that without the duty such competition is impossible. It is true that a removal of the duties would stop the putting of some \$300,000 a year into the National Treasury, but it would simply add that amount to the exchequer of the Calcutta manufacturers, who would keep bags at the present prices, with the duty added.

We must call attention to one remarkably inaccurate statement of our contemporary. It makes a broker say: "The ring must now pay the Government a tax of 1 3/4 cents on each bag, 1 1/2 cents on each burlap, and 1/2 cent on each pound of raw jute." A kindergarten pupil could hardly make such a silly statement as that. If the duty is paid on the bag it is not paid on the raw jute, and if paid on the jute it is certainly not paid on the

manufactured bag. Duties may be something terrible, but they are not cumulative.

When the California farmer comes to figure up for himself the difference in the price of bags with competition and without it, it will not be easy to convince him that a protective tariff does not directly benefit him, and he will conclude that he would rather pay a duty of 1 3/4 cents on each bag than to take his chances with Calcutta manufacturers and San Francisco grain-bag ringsters with no possible check upon them.

mayered at the high prices asked for our choicest lands remember that we have all grades from the rocky mountain sides, that can be had for the taking, to the best orange land with water, worth \$200 an acre and upward and which can be made to produce as high as \$1000 per acre per annum. Of course it would be idle to expect such profits from all lands, even from all orange lands, but if a man desires to live in the finest climate on the globe, where there are no cyclones or thunder storms, where the blizzard comes not and where no man is ever known to die of sunstroke, and if he is willing to live a few miles from town and make no larger profits from his land than he does where he lives now, he can be accommodated here with as cheap land as he can buy in any agricultural community.

Deterioration of Small Fruits.

J. M. Smith, in his paper on this subject before the American Pomological Society, disputes the necessity of deterioration. The wild strawberry of the woods is probably no better nor worse than it was 2000 years ago. Wild fruits do not deteriorate or become extinct. The tendency of an improved strawberry is to revert to its original type; this can be prevented, however, by holding up its character by highest cultivation, etc. The fancy berries, petted under highest culture, give good results, but fail in the hands of the common cultivator. The Wilson used to be the queen of strawberries. Now it is failing in many sections. Why? All improved varieties, in order to succeed, should have the same conditions under which they originated. The Wilson needs good soil and frequent renewal. Change of soil may be needed also. These conditions are absolutely necessary. Plants have to be sold too cheap, hence are often poorly grown and poorly packed. Poor plants, set in poor and poorly cared for soil, unprotected, struggle along for a few years, but finally result in almost utter failure. The runners of these poor, sickly, starved plants are planted again. This has been going on for about thirty years and everybody cries, "The Wilson is no longer a success." Under the circumstances, it is a wonder only that it has stood so long. Our ignorance, our carelessness, our stupidity and neglect have caused its deterioration. Now let us try another treatment. Take young, vigorous runners from healthy plants, pick off the first blossoms, give highest cultivation, gather one crop and replant on some other place. Under this treatment the Wilson does not "run out," but seems to improve. Give each variety of small fruits such soil, food, care and protection as it requires, or suffer the consequences.

DIED IN A POORHOUSE.

A Girl Born in Affluence Dies a Pauper.

Oxford (N. Y.) Corr. New York Sun.

The death of an inmate of the Chenango county poorhouse, near this town, is the closing incident of a very remarkable life story. The name of the deceased woman was Amanda Deyo, wife of Harvey Deyo. She was born and reared in New York city, where her nearest of kin are families of wealth and high social standing. The girl, Amanda Townshend, received every advantage of education that affluence could procure, and became noted for her accomplishments and beauty of person. While she was yet in her teens she became affianced to a young man who was obnoxious to her parents, and, probably in order to separate her from her lover, she was sent off to spend the summer in a boarding-school at Richfield Springs. After she had been there for a time she received a letter from her affianced coldly informing her that he was no longer a suitor for her hand. She believed, rightfully or wrongfully, as the case might have been, that her parents had alienated the affections of her lover, and in consequence she felt great bitterness and resentment toward them.

She had formed a chance acquaintance at the Springs with an ignorant and uncouth young farm hand named Harvey Deyo, and a few days after getting information of her first lover's faithlessness she eloped with and married the rustic. The elopement caused a great sensation for a time. Deyo had previously lived in this vicinity, and after the marriage the pair came here and built a rude cabin in a lonely spot on the side of the mountain between this town and Coventry, which for nearly twenty years subsequently they occupied as a home. At first the young wife's relatives employed every form of inducement and entreaty to persuade her to forsake her husband and her uncongenial surroundings and return to a home of refinement and ease, but their efforts were repulsed, and were ultimately abandoned. Whatever motive inspired her course, whether conjugal affection, or pride, or resentment for fancied wrongs, she resolutely accepted the life of isolation and poverty which duty as a faithful wife imposed upon her, and refused to be parted from the husband she had chosen.

The time came when the pair both fell sick and helpless, and were removed from their cabin to the county poorhouse. Her relatives in the city, shocked to hear that she had become a pensioner on public charity, visited her and again renewed their offers to provide her with a suitable home among them. She chose to remain steadfast by the side of her husband. But death brought about a separation at last, and when that event came last week her relatives gave her body a fitting burial in the rural cemetery at Coventry.

SPREAD OF DIPHTHERIA.

How Contagion May Be Carried by Cats.

London Sanitary Record.

Domestic animals have often not only been suspected but found guilty of spreading infection. In his report on the recent sustained prevalence of diphtheria in Endfield, Dr. Bruce Low of the medical department of the Local Government Board incidentally states that during the continuance of the epidemic cats were observed to suffer in considerable numbers from illness, and in December, 1887, and January, 1888, there was a large mortality among those animals, so much so that the attention of the dust contractor was directed to it. He stated that never in his previous experience had he seen so many dead cats in the dust heaps. Some households, seeing their cats ill, destroyed them. Though there were no known cases of diphtheria occurring in the practice of the veterinary surgeons at Enfield, yet they saw many of "influenza" at this time among animals. The following is an illustration of the possible connection between diphtheria in children and in cats: A little boy was taken ill with what turned out ultimately to be fatal diphtheria. On the first day of his illness he was sick, and the cat, which was in the room at the time, licked the vomit on the floor. In a few days (the child meanwhile having died) the animal was noticed to be ill, and her sufferings being so severe and so similar to those of the dead boy, the owner destroyed her. During the early part of its illness this cat had been let out at nights in the back yard, as usual. A few days later the cat of a neighbor who lived a few doors further off was noticed to be ill. It had also been out in the back yards at night. The second animal, which however recovered, was the pet and playfellow of four little girls, who, grieved at the illness of their favorite, nursed it with great care. All four girls developed diphtheria, their mother being convinced that they got it from the cat; and, indeed, no other known source of contact with infection could be discovered. It is easy to imagine cats catching an infectious disease like diphtheria when we remember how often milk and other unused food from the sick-room is given to the cat, or by some people thrown into the back yard for the benefit of their neighbors' cats if they have none of their own. It is a frequent occurrence to see children carrying cats in their arms, and even kissing them. It is obvious that if the

HORTICULTURAL.

ORANGES IN FRESNO COUNTY.

A Wide Area Said to Be Adapted to Citrus Fruits.

Fresno Republican.

Frequently there appears in the columns of our local papers glowing accounts of orange culture in the foothills of Fresno county. As these papers have a wide and substantial circulation, perhaps superior to the local papers of any other county in the interior

IRELAND'S ADDRESS.

STRONG WORDS ON LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Strikes a Last Resort and to Be Governed by Laws of Humanity.

Special Dispatches to the CHRONICLE.

ST. PAUL, May 10.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers formally opened their biennial convention this afternoon. In the morning a session was held, devoted to preliminary routine work, and this afternoon the formal welcome address was delivered in the Metropolitan Opera-house, the speakers being Governor Nelson, Mayor Wright of St. Paul and Mayor Eustis of Minneapolis, Archbishop Ireland and others. Grand Chief Arthur responded for the engineers.

Archbishop Ireland, in the course of his speech said: "The interest and rights of labor often have been pleaded for, and lovingly do I plead for them now. I hate that view of labor which makes of it a mechanical force, purchasable at mere market value.

"Let me now enter my brief plea for capital. Property is the very foundation of the social fabric; it is the incentive and reward of industry and energy. He who menaces property is an anarchist, and the anarchist is the deadly foe of order, of right, of society. He is the wild beast, solely bent on the destruction of that from which security and civilization can never drift. Without capital, the millions of willing workingmen are idle and the factory doors remain closed, fields are untilled, mines hold their treasures in concealment, no ships plow the seas, no railroads span the continents. Without capital labor is a latent, unproductive energy.

"Why to-day are there among us legions of unemployed? Because capital hies away from us. It is an easy matter in the clubroom and on the public square to discuss capital and its obligations. As a matter of fact capital is timid of its life. Make it insecure, it will shun you, leave you to beat the air with your idle arms. The laws of the financial world are as inflexible as those of the four seasons of the year; the State or the country in which through mob riots or oppressive statutes property is endangered and made unproductive will be surely abandoned to their own sterile resources.

"I am not afraid to mention the word 'strikes,' nor will I say that they never should be counseled. I say this much, however, of strikes: They are, in the industrial world, what wars are between peoples—to be dreaded for the ruin they cause, and never to be urged except when all other counsels have failed and where great interests are at stake, and when strikes do take place, they must be like wars between civilized nations, conducted under the dictates of justice and humanity. Amid the utmost force of strikes, property must be held sacred, and the liberty of other men allowed, as we demand that our liberty be allowed. These are the imperious laws of social justice and of God's religion.

"This is an age of reason, as distinguished from previous ages of semi-barbarism and brute force. Why, then, cannot nations cease putting their pride in their power to murder men and arbitrate their differences? And why cannot employes and employer equally avoid discord by peaceful arbitration?"

now a much disfigured man.

Richardson ran up against John L. Sullivan and nearly came to blows, but friends separated them. Richardson had wandered next into Thompson's Cafe near Abbey's Theater. Richardson related the story of his encounter with John T. Sullivan. "I can lick Sullivan any day of the year!" he shouted.

The ex-champion sat in the rear of the cafe at the time and Richardson did not know it. John L. thought the remark applied to him. He asked Richardson for an explanation, and Richardson made an answer which made the ex-champion angry. Their friends then interfered.

Richardson then meandered to Stewart's cafe and here met at the bar Louis Masson, Marie Burroughs' husband. Richardson struck Masson in the face and Masson knocked Richardson down. Three times Richardson went down and his face was scratched and his nose bruised and badly swollen.

This happened about 1 o'clock this morning, and this afternoon Richardson went hunting for Masson to get satisfaction. He found both at the Hotel Metropole. Richardson made some offensive remark and Masson began to pummel him unmercifully. He knocked Richardson down several times, and only stopped when Richardson's eyes were closed and blackened and his nose more swollen than ever.

Friends got Richardson away. Richardson was seen at a variety show to-night. He presented a dilapidated appearance. Masson and his wife went to Boston.

John T. Sullivan said to-night that he would get out a warrant for Richardson. Sullivan says that his nose is broken in two places. The trouble is not yet settled, he says.

STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

Much Damage Done In an Indiana Town.

MOUNT VERNON (Ind.), May 10.—A tornado reached this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, doing much damage. Roofs, sheds, fences, barns and outbuildings were blown away.

The steamer Eugen, belonging to the Henderson Hominy Mill, was overturned in the middle of the river. Fifteen people were on board. They saved themselves by taking refuge on the barge the boat was towing. The boat was valued at \$10,000 and is a total loss. Captain Campbell was injured by a piece of flying timber.

STILLWATER (Minn.), May 10.—As a result of last night's storm the streets are impassable in the business portions of the city and hundreds of teams and men are at work. A conservative estimate places the total damage at \$50,000. The St. Paul and Duluth road is badly washed out.

TRAINS COME TOGETHER.

One Trainman Killed and Three Seriously Hurt.

EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), May 10.—A head end collision between the passenger train from Minneapolis and a freight train occurred near Menominee junction. The trains were running slowly while approaching the bridge.

The dead and injured are: Jeffrays, the oldest engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern road, instantly killed; E. H. Burt, express messenger, seriously crushed; Seth Garsner, fireman on the passenger train, both legs broken, injured fatally; W. S. Reid, mail clerk, arm crushed and injured internally.

The passenger train was the through Minneapolis and Chicago vestibuled train.

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS FIGHT.

A Row Results in Death at Rio Grande

GOOD PRESIDENTS.

The friends and supporters of President Cleveland are in the constant habit of basing his claim to re-election upon the broad and comprehensive assertion that he has made a good President. When requested to particularize, and to specify in what respect he is especially entitled to the distinction of being called a good President, they are somewhat at a loss for an answer, but frequently make iteration take the place of a reason, and assert with renewed earnestness that Cleveland has made a good President.

Without attempting to furnish an exhaustive definition of what constitutes a good President, we think it will be generally agreed that to be a good President the Chief Magistrate of the nation must, at the commencement of his official career, adopt a sound and wise policy, founded on the wants of the nation and adjusted as nearly as possible to the diversified interests of the American people; and having marked out his course, he must adhere to it, unless there shall be some overwhelming popular demand, based on reason, for a change of policy. Honesty, efficiency, consistency, and firmness of purpose, accompanied by devotion to the public interests and a subjugation of his personal wishes and feelings, must be the characteristics of a good President; and tested by this touchstone, we deny explicitly that Grover Cleveland has been a good President.

Mr. Cleveland, in accordance with established custom, announced his policy in his inaugural address, delivered on the 4th of March, 1885, now more than three years ago. In that address he made certain declarations and promises by which the people had a right to consider him as bound. In view of his Presidential career, it is but right to review those promises; and if he has not kept them, there being no reason except his individual will to account for his breaking them, his violation of those pledges must certainly militate against his claim of having been a good President.

Among other things, Mr. Cleveland said:

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

A little further along he took up another topic, saying:

The people demand reform in the administration of the Government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith indorsed. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In this inaugural there is not a word about the payment of the national debt; but it may be included in the first paragraph cited, in reference to the national finances.

These, then, were Mr. Cleveland's promises, and this the outcome of his policy. How has he fulfilled those pledges, or how closely has he adhered to the policy mapped out by himself?

The establishment of our finances upon a sound and sensible basis required the speedy reduction of the interest-bearing national debt. Money was abundant for that purpose, there was no obstacle in the way, and yet President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury during the first sixteen months of the Administration redeemed only \$58,000,000 of bonds, as against an average of \$153,000,000 redeemed by a Republican Administration every sixteen months during the preceding four years, and no progress would have been made even then had not Republican members of Congress driven the President and his Secretary to do their duty.

As to regulation of currency questions, the premature message of Mr. Cleveland, familiarly known as the Warner letter, indicated that he was controlled by the bondholders and the Wall-street clique, and that instead of studying the silver question he had accepted the dictation of Secretary Manning and the gold interests which he represented, and intended to demonetize silver, if it were possible, and that was his idea of putting the finances on a sound and sensible basis.

But what shall be said of his much-vaunted civil service reform? Can any fair-minded person read the paragraph which is quoted and not conclude that the retention in office of honest and capable public servants is necessarily involved in the declaration that those who worthily seek public employment may insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency? Is not the one absolutely the correlative of the other? And yet who can trace the history of removals from office under the present Administration and find the faintest trace of an adherence to Cleveland's declaration on the subject of civil service reform? A President who between March 4, 1885, and June 11, 1887, could change 40,000 out of 52,609 fourth-class postmasters, who could change 2000 out of 2379 presidential postmasters, 84 out of 85 collectors of internal revenue, 11 out of 13 superintendents of mints, in short, who could make 42,623 changes in the public service out of a possible 55,702 in the space of twenty-seven months, should abandon his title of a civil service reformer.

Nor were his only mistakes, to put it in a charitable light, made in his dismissals. He appointed Garland, tainted with the Pan-Electric scandal, his Attorney-General; he selected Vilas, who was only a keen politician, his Postmaster-General, and has since promoted him to be Secretary of the Interior; he kept Eugene Higgins as Appointment Clerk until public opinion forced him to dismiss him; he sent a drunken Judge to Alaska and a drunken Minister to Mexico; he appointed men to office who were State-prison convicts, and made all the mistakes which a conceited man could make in that direction.

Not long ago he undertook to conciliate a section of the Union by an order for the restoration to it of certain flags, the prize of war. The order created a great deal of feeling, and he at once rescinded it, seeking at the same time to shift the blame onto other shoulders. If he believed the order was right and proper, why recall it? A prudent man would have studied the question first; a firm man would have adhered to his first order.

What shall be said of his recent message? Without reflecting on its policy, further than to say that it ill comports with that portion of the inaugural which is so tender for the wages of labor and so considerate of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, the message is replete with inaccuracies, pessimistic in tone, misleading in the extreme and open to the charge of ambiguity. The President declares that there are 4000 articles on the dutiable list, when the entire number is only 982; he predicts ruin, disaster and financial depression, when there is nothing in the state of the nation to warrant it; he refers to financial questions in such a way as to grossly exaggerate the situation; and he employs language which one reader interprets as being a plea for free trade, while the next insists that it means only revenue reform. He bears with great stress on the surplus in the Treasury, but he does not state that the bonded indebtedness of the nation is still \$1,000,000,000.

What, then, has Cleveland done to establish the claim made for him that he has been a good President? What public act of his Administration for which he is responsible can be pointed out which has been of use or benefit to the nation? What, in short, has he been or done to commend him to the confidence and esteem of those who do not agree with him politically? Certainly he has not kept his pledges, express or implied; he has manifested no ability as a statesman; he has violated even the traditions of his party as handed down from Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, in advising the retention of the internal revenue system; he has not risen above the level of mediocrity in a single instance, and at times has appeared to sink below it.

Such is not the habit or the mental equipment of a good President. When the history of the Cleveland Administration comes to be written, the unprejudiced and

candid historian must say that Mr. Cleveland was a man of good intentions, but weak in carrying them out; of strict personal honor and honesty, but singularly obtuse in matters of political honor; of a firm belief in his own infallibility, but wofully ignorant of great public questions; theoretically the friend of civil service reform, but practically the prime supporter of the political machine; and with these contradictions and incongruities, he cannot be rated as a good President.

UNDER AN AVALANCHE

Two Boys Buried by a Snowslide.

A MOTHER'S LONG SEARCH.

numbered nothing more." From this it seems that the boys' work had been done in the lower moors and that the fanciful forms of the treacherous snow wreaths fatally attracted them. The sheep were safe, the cattle had been seen to, and instinctive curiosity brought them right under the hanging cornice of frozen wreath. One can fancy how the poor lads admired and wondered at the fantastic forms that hung over the well known path beneath the frowning face of the Tor, where in summer time they had plucked the wild flowers, with Nell and Lot beside them. The fearless Derbyshire lads had none of the secrets of the Alpine clubs, and may, for all we know, have laughed aloud in delight, and their ringing voices may have given the initial impetus to the "white mass" that grew, and gathered, and moved slowly, but appallingly and solely upon the little group of boys and dogs. They must have rushed away in terror, for the body of Willie was found not far from Frank's; the greater mass of the slip fell on and probably instantaneously smothered the elder brother. And the dogs? Swifter of foot, it may be, in danger of instinctive danger, they either escaped the fall altogether or managed to struggle out of the drift. No doubt they yelped and "waffled" round the scene of the catastrophe—as touching any mournful record of the dark tales of the Jungfrau or the Matterhorn—and then, with that mystic and bewildering instinct that no philosopher or naturalist can unravel, they set out to seek for human aid for these imperiled lives. Nell and Lot are names to be added to the record of brave and loving and wise dogs who have kept up their race's proud title of being the "friend of man;" but there are yet deeper touches in the sad story. All honor, all love and all heartfelt sympathy to the woman who tore the cold snow-clods asunder, with the miraculous strength that comes to mothers when their children are in peril, and with her own numbed fingers dragged her child from an icy death. It was not the man—save as he was—it was the woman and the collies that saved Frank Walker's life. There is no more to be said; and no words can enhance the pathos of the story; for the action of all concerned in it—men, women, children and dogs—presents from first to last the most touching picture that can be conceived of faithful and devoted love.

WILD GAME OF THE NORTH.

Habits of the Polar Bear—Terror-Stricken Canadians.

New York Press.

A young New Yorker who has become a veritable Nimrod during a brief residence in Newfoundland, tells an interesting story of personal encounter with bears in the icy regions up north. The Arctic current which sets steadily southward through Davis straits and along the east coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland carries sprouting an immense icy flotilla of bergs and floes, which are hurled recklessly across the ocean path to Europe. These are a product of old Winter's story away up North, and a sample of his simple method of exporting his stores and reducing a surplus.

Often the prevailing east winds of a late spring cause the ice-fleet to hug the shore, fill the bays and blockade almost every harbor. If a single water-stretch remains, it is only for a hour, as the temperature takes a sudden tumble in agreement with the presence of so much refrigerating matter, and gray December seems to be again with May.

Some of these ice ships have at times living freight. Yet they bear neither captain nor crew, nor does any compass or quadrant regulate their bearings or reveal whither they are borne. It seems almost incredible that anything animate could sustain life for any time on an inhospitable iceberg, drift in the open sea for months; but the savage life of the frozen zone appears to be thoroughly self-reliant and able to stare starvation in the face without even a quail.

The hibernating character of the bear enables it to drive the wolf from the door when itself is reduced to the noble extremity of sucking its paws as a means of subsistence. It can live as near living on the wind and keeping warm on an iceberg as has ever been achieved. The polar bear drift is an exemplary faster. He eats nothing, and yet keeps up with the procession. He can run away from a pursuer or he can run him down, or he can sometimes run off with him, and after having eaten him up he will still remain the faster of the two.

There are native bears in sufficient numbers and no scarcity of wolves, foxes and wildcats in the interior of Newfoundland to give ample occupation to the most adventurous. The black bears are omnivorous, and when fish, fowl and fruits are scarce they make frequent raids to the shore for domestic animals or fish. Dead or alive, fresh or salted, a big cod or a fat pig is quite to their taste. Maple sugar is one of their sweetmeats, and the camps have learned to practice little forbearance in relation to bruin. It is no means difficult to organize or in either a bear or a wolf hunt on the land.

Last year when, owing to the lingering cold, the entire east coast and adjacent country was threatened with famine, word came to St. Johns that both brown and white bears, as well as wolves and other wild creatures, had grown strangely bold and were making great havoc among the settlements. Many of the hardy fishermen are accustomed to firearms during sealing expeditions, and some of the fiercer aspects of nature are not unfamiliar to them. But the seal ships take the men away from their families at this most dangerous of times, and even if the household gun be something better than a blunderbus, it must be unskillfully handled by inexperienced youths.

Under such circumstances a party of sportsmen who had, with few exceptions, tracked and captured all sorts of game, some of whom, by the way, were commissioned to report to the government on the condition of the country, started out, armed with repeating-rifles, accompanied by a pack of trained dogs, of no particular breed, and well provisioned for the trip—in fact, with some to spare. The roads of the island are the best in the world, and during the cold season a dog-sledge is the ideal means of transport. The Newfoundland railway has brought the Conception and Trinity bay towns and villages within easy distance of the city of St. Johns, and the whole of the Avalon peninsula is more or less subject to the civilizing forces of the century. Yet the ordinary sportsman finds in its bays and creeks and hills and streams and lakes very much to reward his industry. Our objective points were on the mainland, and either we crossed in a couple of hours by rail. Our tramp began after passing the isthmus, and we experienced some hardships ere we reached Catana and Buena Vista. We camped out during four of the seven nights while the mercury ranged from zero to 10 degrees above. However, we were well provided with wraps and other means of warmth and cheer.

Skirting the shore of the bay after a brief rest we found a fishing hamlet in a state of great trepidation on account of the ravages of savage beasts. People were afraid to venture out of doors; some had barely escaped with their lives; one brave fellow had fought a bear and to hand battle with a bear and worsted him; another had been attacked by a wolf, and knifed him in a similar manner; cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry were being carried off, while more than one dwelling had been alarmed by the howling and growling of predatory animals, the fierce and very gleaming of their ravenous eyes and teeth.

A visit to church, school or store, or to a neighbor's house was equally full of danger. Nor could the woodpile be replenished, nor the creeks and streams be fished or shooed for food. Strong men were almost frenzied with despair, women were hysterical, and children half expecting to be devoured at any moment.

Naturally no party of explorers ever met a heartier welcome, and we proceeded without delay to organize a mutual protection force, offensive as well as otherwise. Fuel was procured in as large quantities as the limited resources of the neighborhood would permit, and bonfires kindled and kept burning from dusk till dawn. Sentries were stationed at exposed points to give the alarm, and pursuing parties

NAME.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total
Am't of
Days.

Wages
per
Day.

Total
Amount.

Remarks.

June 20th Fourth of July Committee met at Boones
store - @ full attendance

A

Report of Committee on officers
of the day
Report as follows - Reading of Decla-
ration of Independence - But Sherwin

President of the day = S.B. Brinkman
Seakes Address to Am. flag Julia Boore
Poem By

Poem Viola McDonald
Sports Committee report for June
Adjourned to meet Saturday 25th 7³⁰ P.M.

Fourth of July Committee met
25th 7³⁰ Minutes of last meeting
read and approved

Finance committee report -
347 subscribed -
Mrs Albion Mrs Robinson
and Miss Alice Boone were
appointed @ committee to select
the children for the Car of State
girls if possible and prepare
them to sing patriotic songs -
Spemble @ 9³⁰ A.M.

Wednesday June 29 - 1898 -
Committee met on call 8 P.M.
Committee on Car of State & Station
hall report that arrangements are made
for their completion
Should the Garbels not turn out -
the money appropriated for that purpose
shall be turned over to Sports Committee
on motion it was ordered that
soda water and ice cream be furnished
to treat the children 750 for soda water
Coke & Ice cream 5 gal 1250
adjourned to meet at call of chair

❖ FRESH GROCERIES ❖
 "Our Taste" Hams and Bacon
 Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes
 Corsets and Corset Waists
 Table Linen, Sheetting Denim
 Ticking, Oil Cloths
 Mattresses, Blankets, Comforts

...AGENT FOR...
 Benicia Agricultural Works
 ~~~~~  
 Wanamaker & Brown's Fine Clothing  
 ~~~~~  
TERMS: 30 DAYS
 INTEREST 2% PER MONTH AFTER MATURITY

Watches, Clocks and Fine Jewelry
 Lamps, Oils, Paints and White Lead
 Patent Medicines, Sponges
 Buggies, Wagons, Vehicles
 ~~~~~  
**CIGARS AND TOBACCO**

Bodie, Cal., *July 7* 1898

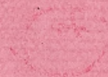
**S. B. Burkham** —  
 DEALER IN **General Merchandise**

Sold to *Fourth of July Committee*

|               |                                 |  |             |             |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| <i>July 3</i> | To Nail                         |  |             |             |
| <i>4</i>      | 67 yds Printing "City of State" |  | <i>2</i>    |             |
|               | " 98 " " Stage                  |  | <i>479</i>  |             |
|               | " 100 " " "                     |  | <i>686</i>  |             |
|               | " 22 yds Printing "Kilbuck"     |  | <i>25</i>   |             |
| <i>22</i>     | " 100 " " "                     |  | <i>154</i>  |             |
|               | " 100 " " "                     |  | <i>75</i>   |             |
|               | " 100 " " "                     |  | <i>500</i>  |             |
|               | " 100 " " "                     |  | <i>50</i>   |             |
|               | To Cash Mrs Murphy              |  | <i>1255</i> |             |
|               | Grovel Palmer                   |  |             | <i>2169</i> |
|               | S. B. Burkham                   |  |             | <i>3419</i> |



266  
18269  
83'31





No.

THIS BILL PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

JUL 1 1898

Nev.

189

M. A. Boone

To VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Dr.

For Transportation of Merchandise from

1 Mc O. Mc

(4)

Weight.

Rate.

Amount.

570

155

793

DUPLICATE.

Date of W. B.

No. of W. B.

No. of Car

Received Payment for the Company,

Advances, -

Total, - \$

Storage, -

Agent.

Claims for overcharge, and loss or damage, must be sent to General Freight Agent with Original Expense Bill.

Agents will be careful to fill out this Expense Bill properly.

No damages will be allowed after the Goods leave this Depot unless by consent.



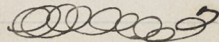
4

2/6/9  
12 52  
3419



$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 11 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

Cost Frank \$100  
 Bro't Home \$26  
 Gave Him Eleven <sup>8</sup>/<sub>10</sub>





250

0

60

320

00

60

320

9450

60

60

320



Mr Perry returned  
Stone Buck - No 7 Buck -

Stone Buck per  
Summer Rack -  
No 7 -



500  
130  
500  
500  
2000

2000





## Mayor's Office

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

JAMES D. PHELAN, MAYOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. July 12th, 1898.

Mr. Harvey Boone,  
Secretary, Fourth of July Committee,  
Bodie, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 9th inst to Mayor Phelan enclosing check for \$40 for the benefit of the National Red Cross Society of San Francisco received, and in the Mayor's absence I have transmitted the amount to Mrs. Harrington, President of the Society, with the request to acknowledge same from her office, and for the Mayor I desire to thank the good people of Bodie for their kindly consideration for the boys in blue.

Very truly yours,

*W. F. Sullivan*  
Mayor's Clerk.



July 12th, 1898.

Illinois State

State of Illinois

James C. Miller, Mayor

Mr. Harvey Boone,  
Secretary,  
Bodie, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. was rec'd. Mayor Phelan enclosed a check for \$40 for the benefit of the National Red Cross Society of San Francisco received, and in the Mayor's absence I have transmitted the amount to Mrs. Harrington, President of the Society, with the request to acknowledge same from her office, and for the Mayor I desire to thank the good people of Bodie for their kindly consideration for the boys in blue.

Very truly yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor's Clerk.



**Received** from San Francisco, July 13 1898  
Harvey Borne, Secretary  
Forty 100 Dollars  
Donation from 4th of July Committee of Bodie  
Mrs E. R. Diamond  
Ass't Treasurer California Red Cross State Association  
 No. 7  
 LE COUNT'S NO 410-2

|                            |                 |      |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|
| R. A. Reale                | Paid            |      |                             |
| Mrs Murphy                 | Paid            |      |                             |
| Shut Out                   | Paid            | 500  |                             |
| Chas Hays                  | Paid            | 2000 |                             |
| Printing                   | Paid            | 1000 |                             |
| Band & Herrick             | Paid = Thompson | 500  |                             |
| A. M. Quaid                | Horse           | 200  | Paid                        |
| J. B. Laffrin              | Paid            | 1300 | 18269                       |
| National Red Cross Society | Paid            | 4000 | Paid                        |
| Relief Expense             | Paid - Glen     | 15   |                             |
| E. L. Reese                | Paid            | 10   |                             |
| Team for speaker           | Paid            | 5    |                             |
| Moving and Piling          | Paid            | 1    | state                       |
|                            |                 | 266  | 253 69 Bal 12 <sup>34</sup> |







1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

| Total<br>Am't of<br>Days. | Wages<br>per<br>Day. | Total<br>Amount. | Remarks. |
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|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|

Fourth of July Commemorative Meet-  
At Boston Store 7<sup>30</sup> P.M. -

Financial Committee report 266 on  
on hand — after paying shorts committee  
Total amt collectible 360.50

Bills presented

Q. B. Bunkhorn Paid 2169

H. Boone Paid 5 11 00

R & Rale sturmark & Soda (2250 Paid

Mrs Murphy Soc Sec. Paid 61250

Sheet 1000000 Albion Paper 500

Chas Hays - Pond Illness 2000

Printed Paid 1000

Band  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hermel - Pend = Thompson 6500

A. McQuaid - Horse, Penit 200 Ranch

2 B. Laktin - Ende - 13.00 18.2.18

National Red Cross Society, 7 Mayer Phelan 4000 Paid

Police d'arrondissement Paud-Glen 13

C. L. Reese, Paid 10

Team for speaker. Rand

Moving and Pilgrimage <sup>and</sup> Car of 1 State

2966 - 253 69 Bol 12<sup>56</sup>



marks

N A M E .

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                           |                      |                  |          |
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TELEPHONE MAIN 92.

CABLE ADDRESS  
REDCROSS.

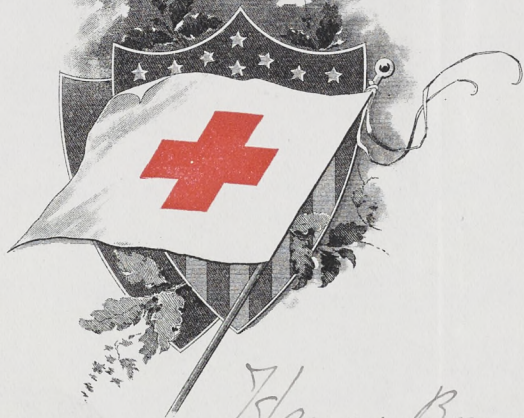
MRS. WILLIAM B. HARRINGTON,  
PRESIDENT.

MRS. L. L. DUNBAR,  
SECRETARY.

W. E. BROWN, TREASURER,  
AT CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK.

MRS. LOUIS WEINMANN,  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MRS. E. R. DIMOND,  
ASSISTANT TREASURER.



# CALIFORNIA RED CROSS

STATE ASSOCIATION.

San Francisco, July 13 1898

Harvey Borne, Secretary, Fourth of July Committee.  
Dear Sir -

Enclosed please find receipt for the very generous gift  
of the Fourth of July Committee and the patriotic people  
of Bodie. The California Red Cross desires me to express  
its gratitude.

Very truly yours -

Mrs E. R. Dimond  
Asst Treasurer.



Telephone Main 57.

Calix Records

Records

See William H. Harrison.

See also

There is a record

of

See also

See also

See also

See also

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See also

California Red Cross

State Association







4

Remarks.

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
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Days.

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Remarks.

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N A M E .

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Remarks.

N A M E .

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Total  
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Wages  
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Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

E



[illegible]







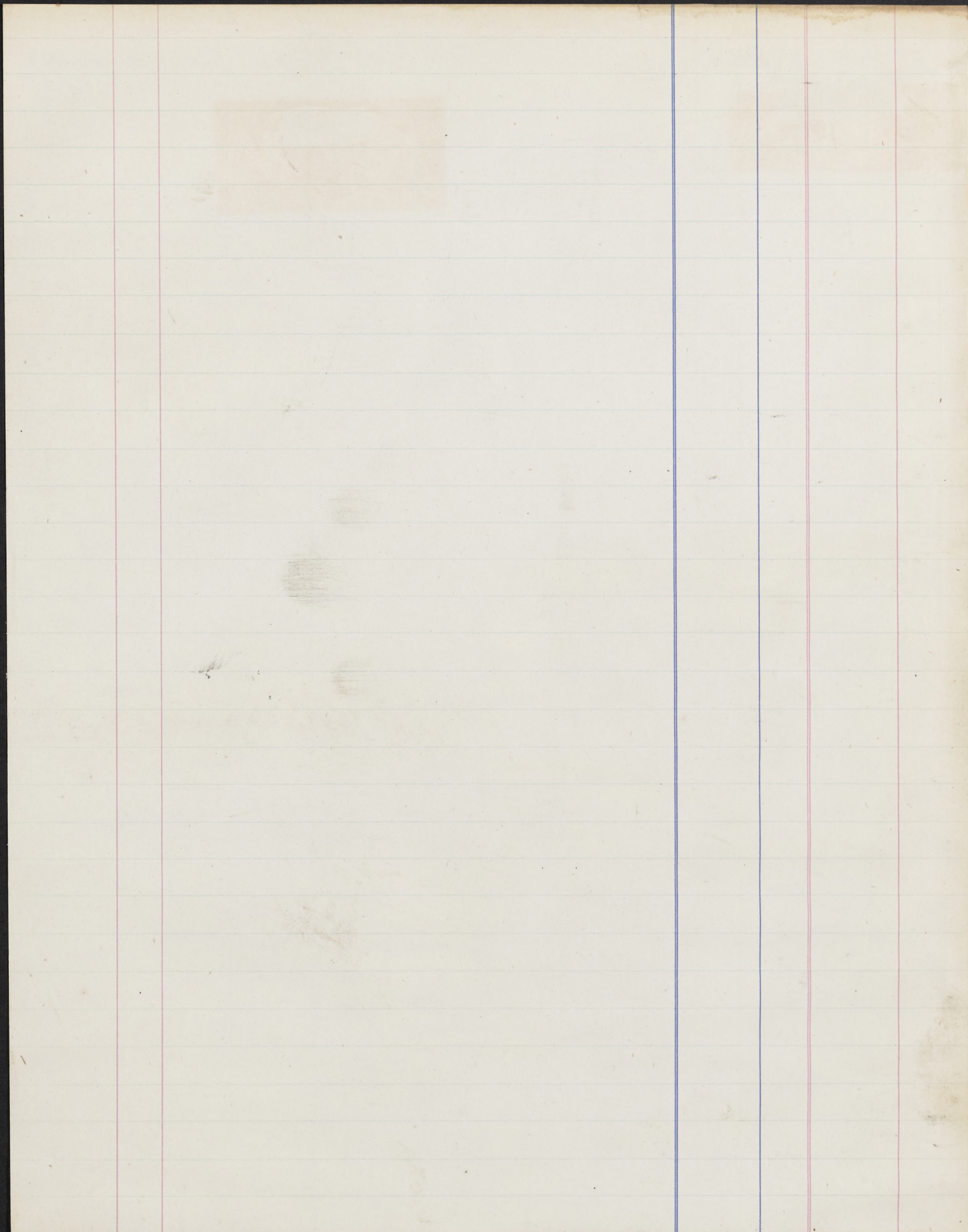
# Fisheries

The fisheries treaty was rejected yesterday. Twenty-seven Senators, all Democrats, voted to ratify, and thirty, all Republicans, voted to reject. To carry the treaty through the affirmative votes of thirty-eight Senators would have been necessary. It was an unfortunate and ill-judged treaty, and it is well to have it out of the way.—*New York Sun* (Dem.)

# Harrison's Sayings

General Harrison indicates the proper position on the question when he says: "We should protect our people against competition with the products of underpaid labor abroad, as well as against the coming to our shores of paupers, laborers under contract and the Chinese." Where is the laboring man that cannot subscribe to this doctrine? If the man who enunciates it is not a friend of labor then are words meaningless to convey ideas.—*Kansas City Journal* (Rep.)







[illegible]







[illegible]



H



N A M E .

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | Total<br>Am't of<br>Days. | Wages<br>per<br>Day. | Total<br>Amount. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
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Remarks

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

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Amount.

Remarks.



[illegible]







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Legal items

14

Remarks

N A M E.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

HAS TO PAY.

Modoc County Wins the Tax Suit  
Against Churchill.

In the case of Modoc county against J. Churchill for taxes, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court yesterday, holding that defendant must pay the amount of taxes assessed on his property. He refused to pay the taxes because he thought the county's valuation too high, and when he made his application to have the taxes reduced, the County Board of Equalization was not in session. He also refused to make a statement under oath of the value of his property.

L



[illegible]



# Mining Items

15

Remarks

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

## The Standard Con.

The January statement of the Standard Con. Company shows: January 1st, balance cash on hand, \$89,656 99; bullion bar No. 629, \$10,609 70; bullion product bar No. 630, \$15,632 45; total, \$115,899 14. Dividend No. 71, \$10,000; expenses, \$16,917 44; total, \$26,917 44. February 1st, 1888, balance cash on hand, \$88,981 70. Shipments for the first two weeks in February amounted to \$12,891. At the annual meeting the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Augustus Pettibone, A. P. Brayton, John Mason, Tom C. Grant, P. N. Lilienthal, of California, Joseph Tate, W. H. Oscanyan, of New York City.

M



[illegible]







[illegible]



Remarks

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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Remarks.

BEGGARS AND BEGGING.

The suffering among the undoubted poor in the city is much more severe than in the small towns and villages. What a mercy to them as well as to those who are incessantly besieged for assistance, if they could all be transported into some healthy, not too sparsely settled country places. But "the poor we have with us always." Their claims are such as we cannot gainsay or resist, and no generous-hearted person has any wish not to accept his share of the burden, when the application is made by those who are real sufferers, and make no appeal until absolute necessity compels.

But there are many classes and grades of those who call for or need aid, and a wide dissimilarity in the effect they produce on our feelings and sympathies. Some make known their destitution by letter, either being at too great a distance to apply in person or lacking the courage to make known their poverty and solicit aid. Often this latter class are the most honest and deserving. But those who are distressed and perpetually harassed by these incessant demands for assistance, soon learn to estimate the character of the applicant correctly, whether the appeal is made personally or by letter, the latter, however, being by far the least annoying. Half a dozen lines of a letter will give one instinctive knowledge of the characteristics of the writer—whether written by one accustomed to that style of correspondence, or by one whose distress and mortification are unmistakable. From a long letter with two or three pages of flattery and compliments

ONE TURNS CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

On, beginning with an earnest appeal to "one so widely known as a public benefactor," "whose ear is ever open to the cry of suffering humanity." Or, what is still more offensive, "the writer would never have ventured to trespass on your valuable time, but in the watches of the night while praying that the Lord would direct our next appeal to one of His most charitable servants, we really did hear a voice close by our bed saying, 'Go to—, who will never turn a deaf ear to a case like yours.'"

One would hardly deem it possible that any sensible person could be influenced by such an appeal, but such letters do, for a while, have some weight on persons living remote from large cities or who have not the misfortune to belong to the public. But when every mail brings similar documents, asking, almost demanding, aid, because it would be a sin to refuse such vouchers as these "visions of the night" afford, the waste-basket very soon receives such messages without the one addressed feeling the least pity or compunction.

When the door is besieged at all hours with a class that you see, as you approach the vestibule window or glass door, are having a merry time laughing and talking, until startled by your sudden opening of the door, when instantly each apron is carried to the eyes and they begin to whine and whimper.

The heart soon grows callous to this oft-repeated story of the "poor widder with six childer and a stony-hearted landlord." "I cannot assist you," is easily said after a few such similar experiences, and to hear the blessings turn to cursing and abuse as the door closes! To give to this class of

on to the sin of murder to refuse to ask relief as the only hope of saving the children's lives.

But it is sad to see. Within a few years begging appears to have lost its terrors, and is becoming almost as common in our own independent country as it is "beyond the sea." The cause of this each one must search for an answer from the best authorities, or trust to their own good sense to find a solution. There is a great increase—by letters or in person—of petitions that shock every honest, noble mind, and these bold requests often come from persons that it would seem impossible would stoop so low. As a matter of curiosity we

KEPT A FILE OF SUCH SINGULAR PRODUCTIONS, making a concise note on the back of each, giving the nature of the request. We add a few not selected, but just as we turn down one after another in the package.

"A widow wants \$1,500 to buy a farm out West where she can live easily."

"Three young ladies want money to spend a week in the city in a genteel way."

"A young man of unblemished character wants \$300 to buy a hearse and start as an undertaker."

"A widow, whose husband has been dead five years, wants \$500 to buy him a handsome monument," and adds, "As I am going to be married again soon, I want the money immediately so I can put the monument up at once, as I don't think it looks well for a man to marry again until he has placed a monument to the memory of his first wife." That's sensible reasoning for you."

"A young lady wants \$500 to buy a wedding dress."

"A clergyman who has long labored in his Master's vineyard wishes to begin to provide for a comfortable old age, and wants \$3,000 to buy a Western farm. The donor is requested to look to the Lord for payment."

"A farmer wants \$700 to buy a yoke of oxen and a stylish horse and buggy."

"A young man wants a watch, but would feel ashamed to carry a silver one. Won't send him a gold watch?"

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A young lady wrote us to send her a box of partly worn nice things, "that she wanted to dress as stylish as the best," and goes on to enumerate what she particularly desires. "A nice black silk, stylish cloak, a party suit of light silk, a set of furs, lots of pretty ribbons not much soiled, laces, gloves, fancy handkerchiefs, several kinds of jewelry," which she is "sure we can spare and feel it." She assures us she is very kind and wouldn't stoop to do a mean thing in the world, but she lives so far away from one will ever know where or how she needed them, and surely we wouldn't let her stoop to earn them by work. We are sure God will reward us if we send a box—a good box of nice things, by express, and pay the expressage!

We have copied these few from the very package of such letters that is right before us, exactly word for word. It may be amusing or ridiculous at the first glance, but all amusement ceases and great sorrow comes in its place when we reflect how low, how lost to any self-respect or leasty any one must be who can stoop to a genteel begging.

There is a sad fault somewhere. Parents indulge in all the absurdities of fashion themselves, and allow their daughters the license, will do well to reflect on this at shame a little, and inquire if they have something to answer for. An inordinant love for "style" and fashion grows rapid and when once it obtains the mastery it is as ineradicable as the love for strong drink, and almost as destructive.

Among all the "reforms" we feel that the shameful indelicacy of genteel beggars is one of our good, earnest workers—men and women—should carefully examine and seek to destroy.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

30-12-4w.  
Nelson C. Wig  
th  
warded  
of their whereabouts will be amply  
cut out. Any person giving information  
red and white, under quarter of left  
of right ear cut off, a two year old  
spotted red and white yearling heifer, one  
and 12 1st con Gosheld South,  
STAYED from my farm part 10,  
STAYED.  
Kingsville, Dec, 14, 87.  
R. GREGORY.  
Yours Respectfully,  
stock at what they cost.  
for I WILL CLEAR OUT my present  
I WILL SELL LOWER  
MEMBER however LOW you can buy  
low prices.  
line than can be got elsewhere at equal  
Goods, I can sell a better article in the  
American Kautan Chair Co.  
Being SOLE AGENT for the celebrate  
And every other article of house-  
furnishings from \$700



[illegible]



BEGGARS AND BEGGING.

The suffering among the undoubted poor in the city is much more severe than in the small towns and villages. What a mercy to them as well as to those who are incessantly besieged for assistance, if they could all be transported into some healthy, not too sparsely settled country places. But "the poor we have with us always." Their claims are such as we cannot gainsay or resist, and no generous-hearted person has any wish not to accept his share of the burden, when the application is made by those who are real sufferers, and make no appeal until absolute necessity compels.

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The heart soon grows callous to this oft-repeated story of the "poor widder with six childer and a stony-hearted landlord." "I cannot assist you," is easily said after a few such similar experiences, and to hear the blessings turn to cursing and abuse as the door closes! To give to this class of mendicants is only to defraud the deserving and "cast pearls before swine."

But there are others whose sad story, modestly and quietly told, it is impossible to doubt and for whom sympathy springs spontaneously and substantial aid is, as far as possible, forthcoming almost before the words die on the blue and quivering lips. Their destitution may be the fruit of their own lack of foresight or economy, no matter. If there are any who have not made mistakes or done many foolish things

LET THEM CAST THE FIRST STONE.

Another class—the saddest to meet of all—are those who but a short since had all the comforts and many luxuries that wealth can give, but business stagnation and long financial depression, notwithstanding their most strenuous exertions to avert these misfortunes, have swept everything away. With no stain on their honor, no carelessness in their management, step by step they have gone down to the most appalling suffering and poverty, and they come to our doors, not even yet in their dire necessity will they ask for alms, only for work, something to do, no matter how menial, just simply to keep the wolf from the door and be saved the humiliation of asking or accepting charity. These are among the hard spots in life for which human knowledge finds no explanation—hard for those who suffer—and we sometimes feel almost as hard for the kind and generous-hearted who have not the power to even lighten those grievous burdens.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE FORMS

of suffering that poverty keeps before our eyes almost constantly—some that steel the heart and some that waken the deepest commiseration.

Then others there are that at the first glance are laughable, but it is well to have had the laugh before a moment's reflection enables one to read between the lines and understand how low a person may fall. Misfortunes often assail the most deserving. One blow follows another in quick succession, which all mortal skill seems powerless to avert, and yet while sinking lower and lower under every additional stroke, seeing no path that can lead them out of the thick-gathering darkness, they continue to meet adversity with patient heroism. Still hoping, if not to regain that which they have lost, at least to shield those dependent upon them from want too dreadful for longer endurance. But the struggle is in vain, the battle is lost, and, despite all effort, actual starvation is upon them. Death would be easier than to be compelled to beg, and yet what can they do? The most carefully treasured articles have been disposed of to provide shelter from wind and storm, or furnish a morsel of the coarsest food to children crying with hunger.

Now, when all that mortal power and intelligence can do to preserve independence has been done, the time has come when asking for assistance of those whose lines have fallen in more pleasant places should not be looked upon as a disgrace. Starvation and death must have less terror to the earnest, sensitive mind than the first approach to beggary, if only their own individual comfort were all that was at stake.

BEGGING IS A FEARFUL THING,

and any one with self-respect will risk all deprivations if the lives depending on them are not in jeopardy. But when every ray of hope has died out and every door shut that might lead to a little success, then it is close

on to the sin of murder to refuse to ask relief as the only hope of saving the children's lives.

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MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.



# Cleveland's Message to Congress Concerning the Fisheries gives!

## SUNDAY CHRONICLE

### WHAT ENGLAND THINKS.

John Bull's political education, in so far as American affairs are concerned, is evidently progressing. The English have come to see and understand their friend Cleveland, and they fully appreciate his position and applaud it. Does any one suppose that they detected any note of war in the seemingly bellicose message which Mr. Cleveland fired into Congress on Thursday afternoon? Bless you, no. They all understand that it was politics, not patriotism, which inspired the message, and instead of resenting it, as they would if it really meant war or even retaliation, they pat Grover on the back, and can scarcely conceal their exultation at his adroit move to put the Republican party in a false attitude and recover his lost strength.

These assertions are not mere say-so; they are a synopsis of the opinions expressed by leading English and Canadian newspapers; and lest we be charged with drawing incorrect inferences or conclusions we reprint what some of those journals say about the message and its author.

This is from the *London Chronicle*:

The message is obviously intended to show the American people what is the logical position in which the country has been placed by the ill-advised and unpatriotic action of the Republican majority in the Senate. It is what should logically follow the rejection of the treaty.

Pure politics, the *CHRONICLE* deems it, and not a savage twist of the British lion's tail, as American Democratic papers would have us believe.

Now listen to the views of the *London Telegraph*:

There is no expectation that the President means to take any retaliatory measures against Canada himself, nor any likelihood of Congress adopting those which he has suggested. It is not believed that the action of the Senate in rejecting the fisheries treaty has the slightest international significance, nor does any one attach the least importance to the message which Cleveland has addressed to Congress in consequence. The President may be merely desirous of disconcerting the rejectors of the treaty by pushing their policy to its logical results and throwing upon them the responsibility and odium of international jealousy and ill will which the menace of retaliation might be expected to revive.

The *London Times*, the friend and ally of Cleveland, and the paper that made the famous speech about England's having no use for an Irishman until he gets to America and votes for free trade, evidently considers the message as a joke, or at least a political dodge. It says:

Nothing that party leaders may do on the eve of a Presidential election ought to astonish us. Mild curiosity is rather the attitude in which the message should be received here and in Canada. President Cleveland has dished the Republicans by a masterly move, and may fairly be congratulated upon his adroitness. With both parties anxious to twist the lion's tail, no doubt the bill will be passed.

Now let us see how badly scared the Canadians are by this bombastical effort of oratory. They, as the parties most interested, might be supposed to be trembling in their boots at the idea of active retaliatory measures; but somehow they do not seem to scare worth a cent. One of their leading papers, the *Toronto Globe*, says:

It is one of the points of superiority of our political system over that of our neighbors that our Chief Magistrate is not every four years under the necessity of "playing to the gallery." President Cleveland in his message descends to what is plainly an electioneering clapnet, designed to outbid the Blaine-Harrison combination for the anti-British vote. We suppose it would be foolish for Canada to deem herself insulted by anything said in the United States in the hurly-burly of a leap-year to Americans. The threat to deprive Americans of the privilege of transporting their goods on Canadian railways is of little public concern. We must correct President Cleveland on one point. There are no tolls levied on American vessels passing through any Canadian canal that are not also levied on Canadian vessels.

Another Canadian newspaper, the *Montreal Witness*, says:

The President's message is constructed out of misrepresentations against Canada and stultifies his own attitude and course in approving and recommending the fisheries treaty.

Another Canadian paper describes the message as an election dodge to catch the anglophobe vote. Sir Henry Taylor, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, could not believe that the American people seriously thought of a retaliatory policy such as was sketched in the message. He would prefer to think the whole thing a political move which would serve no purpose when the election of the President was decided.

But there is no use in multiplying extracts. Enough has been given to show that England and Canada are, as the street urchins would say, "onto Cleveland's little game," and that they fully understand his purpose to be, not to retaliate on Canada, but to retaliate on the Republican party. They credit Mr. Cleveland with political adroitness and astuteness, and applaud his attempts to get the upper hand of the Republicans, but they are dumb as oysters as to his sincerity.

We can understand their position exactly. They know that President Cleveland has had a loaded weapon in his hands for eighteen months and has never pulled trigger once, and it is perfectly natural for them to suppose that he is entirely harmless. And the same thing may occur to Americans who reflect on the situation. If you arm a man with a sixteen-shooting rifle and tell him to keep marauders off your premises, you would hardly think it reasonable if, eighteen months afterwards and after your orchards had been stripped, your hen-roosts robbed, your garden trampled down and your windows smashed, your watchman should ask you for a toy pistol to add to his equipment, although he had never once fired his sixteen-shooter. The chances are that instead of complying with his request you would get a new man, and that is what the American people propose to do in November.



OLD WORLD AFFAIRS.

Land & Message to Congress  
Concerning the fishery ques!



[illegible]



Remarks

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

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N A M E.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
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Remarks

#1 Blister for Home

B. I. of Mercury  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz  
Vaseline 2 oz

rub in for 10 or 15

minutes - at end of

48 hours wash with warm water and soap  
oil well with sweet oil

Recipe for Wounds & Physic

4 Drams Rub aloes

1 Pint-Ran. linseed oil

2 oz Turpentine

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Grain. Lister's antiseptic



| NAME. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | Total<br>Am't of<br>Days. | Wages<br>per<br>Day. | Total<br>Amount. | Remarks. |
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Recipe  
Curing Ham  
For 100... meat take 8 lbs Salt  
one quart of syrup (or two lbs of White  
Sugar, and a quarter pound of  
Gallpuke -

Sorachus cuts or hoof wounds  
4 oz Sulphur  
Sandrunn enough to moisten  
Then add Sand enough to  
to make into an ointment

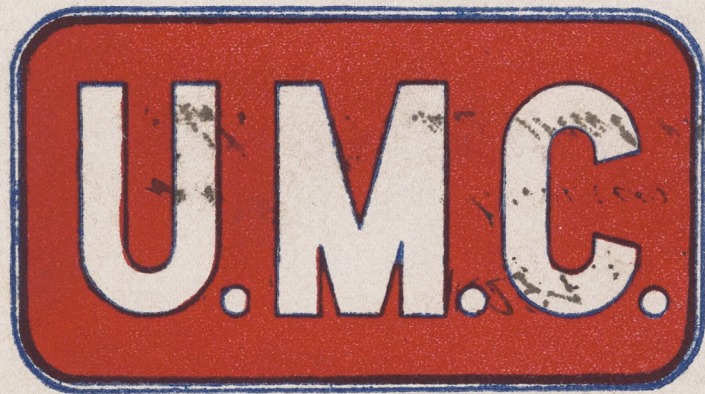
Stimment  
For Spains, Splints, Curbs &c  
Oils of Oreganum, Cedar, British  
and Spirits of Turpentine, each one  
oz. pulv. Spanish flies 1/2 oz apply  
once in six or eight days

**A Useful Cement.**  
The following mixture has been used  
with the greatest possible success for the  
cementing of iron railing tops, iron  
gratings to stoves, etc.; in fact, with such  
effect as to resist the blows of a sledge  
hammer. This mixture is composed of  
equal parts of sulphur and white lead,  
with about one-sixth proportion of borax,  
the three being thoroughly incorporated  
together, so as to form one homogeneous  
mass. When the application is to be  
made of this composition it is wet with  
strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it  
is placed between the two pieces of iron,  
these being at once pressed together. In  
five days it will be perfectly dry, all  
traces of the cement having vanished,  
and the work having every appearance  
of welding.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Receipt for scratchy  
2 oz Copras  
2 " Alum  
2 " Castile Soap  
1 lb lard  
White of 3 Eggs  
cooked over a slow  
fire till well  
mixed with a  
little Beeswax to  
stiffen

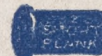
R





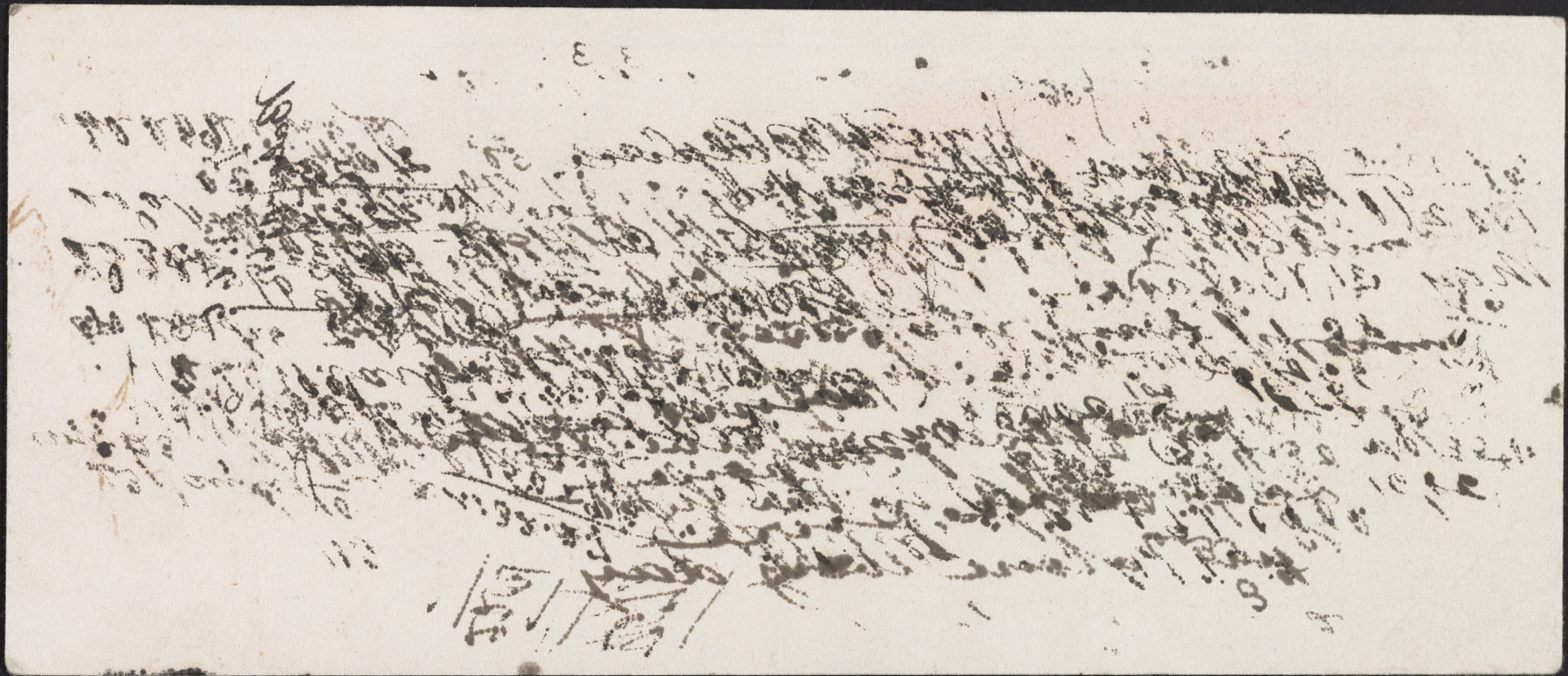
# Blank Cartridges

*EXTRA LOUD REPORT*



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS







# Golden Eggs

(COPYRIGHTED 1887.)

**LOOK! Highest price for Eggs preserved by the "Golden Egg" Formula. The success of this Formula has been truly marvelous this last season: not ONE, but ALL who have used it are delighted with the results obtained.**

The preservation of eggs in summer for a high market in winter has been carried on extensively for the last 25 years, with great profit to the packer, as almost every one knows, and as I will show you further on. The business has been generally monopolized by the speculators in our large cities, who buy the eggs from country dealers in summer and preserve them. Two-thirds of the eggs sold in the cities in winter are nothing more than preserved or cold storage eggs. We have to ship our eggs to the city to sell them, why not hold them till winter and realize the profit on them ourselves? We can do it just as well as not, the only thing we should look to is, to get the very BEST method of preserving them: a method in which there is no danger or possibility of loss, and one which will not cost too much per dozen to preserve them, or take up too much of our time to get them ready for market: "time is money" is the old saying, and it holds good in this business as well as in any other.

I propose to show that this Formula is the very BEST in use at the present time, and the low price at which it is sold puts it within the reach of all.

## How They Look.

The shell of the egg after being preserved, even for two years, shows no difference whatever from a fresh egg: no discolorations or spots such as salt leaves on them: the whites are thick and ropy, and the yolk is perfect. No one, not even so called experts can tell the difference, either from outside or inside appearance, from a fresh egg.

They taste and smell the same, and if they do all this, they ARE fresh to all intents and purposes and will sell as such in the city markets, provided ALWAYS that the eggs are fresh when preserved.

## They Will Keep Two Years.

No one of course wants to keep eggs two years; from 5 to 7 months is about as long as we wish to keep them: but sometimes we hold them too long and the price will not get up to a paying figure to ship so that if we can keep them over, with success, it is money in our pockets. By the improvements over the old way of preserving, there are no sore fingers, NO LIME TO WASH OFF, and very little trouble to get them ready for market.

## The Cost.

The cost of putting up 1,000 dozen, exclusive of the package will not exceed \$2 50. The time required to prepare them is no more than would be needed to pack them in cases for shipment to the city. After they are once preserved the work is all done, no turning of the eggs is required, and no handling whatever until you want to market them.

## The Profit.

First, to a farmer. Most of our farmers keep about 100 hens. If they are the Leghorn variety they will lay 200 eggs each per year, or about 1600 dozen, and two thirds of them will be laid in the spring when the average price is not over 10 cents per dozen; that would be for 1,000 dozen just

## One Hundred Dollars.

Those same eggs will bring about Christmas this year in San Francisco

## Three Hundred Dollars

Net, clear of all expense, or 200 per cent. The labor connected with it is nothing, as it comes at a time of the year when there is but little else to do. Why can you not make this money yourselves as well as let the speculators in the city make it. And they DO make it just that way. I have sold the "Golden Egg Formula" during the last year to many commission merchants for that very purpose: it is so much cheaper than to put them in cold storage warehouses, and they sell as fresh, whereas the cold storage eggs sell as "ice house" eggs. Ice house eggs are a nuisance any way: they are like fresh beef taken from a refrigerator—they will do, if you use them at once, but if kept over ten days the flavor is all gone and they taste musty and stale.

On the contrary the eggs put up by this Formula will keep indefinitely, BECAUSE they are like a can of tomatoes or fruit, they are hermetically sealed, and the shell is the CAN.

## Testimonials.

I know very well that testimonials are generally looked upon with suspicion. I make no apology, however, in presenting the few which follow and which are selected from my files indiscriminately: they are all honorable and reliable individuals and business men, and are so thoroughly convinced of the excellence and reliability of the "Golden Egg Formula" that they not only bear witness cheerfully to their own convictions, but are willing to answer all reasonable inquiries that any one may wish to ask, provided always that the proper stamp be enclosed to cover postage on reply.



## Warranty.

A trial of this Formula must result as follows: It must keep your eggs PERFECTLY for two years. It must keep them so that they cannot be distinguished from fresh eggs, either from outside or inside inspection. They must be so kept by it that they will bring fresh egg price when shipped. The cost must not exceed 50 cents per 100 doz. to preserve and to get them ready for market. It must keep them in any climate—in the Canadian cold or Texan heat. If it fails to do all this DRAW ON ME FOR THE COST OF IT. Your draft will be honored at "The Valley Savings Bank" of this town, as I have directed as shown by the following certificate:

MIDDLETOWN, MD., MARCH 1st, 1891.

I certify that Mr. C. A. Heagy, of this town, has filed an order at this Bank directing me to pay all drafts which may be drawn on him, for the strict performance of his "Golden Egg Formula" as set forth in the above warranty.

H. L. ROUTZAHN, Treas.  
Valley Savings Bank.

Now my friends, in conclusion let me say that once in a life time fortune knocks at every man's door. This may be the time and opportunity, if you will only grasp it. You have all to gain and nothing to lose, as the above warranty protects you. Then what risk is there for you, in making a trial of it? I say NONE AT ALL, and it may be the means of you making a fortune—of supporting your wife and children—of sending your sons and daughters to school—of increasing your income to double or quadruple to what it is now.

FILE THIS CIRCULAR, and next winter you will, when eggs get up to 45 and 55 cents, hunt it up and metaphorically kick your self for allowing the chance go by, where you might have made two or three hundred dollars, just as well as not. Some say, "I have not the capital to go into business. It is true, we must have some money to go into ANY business, but I am sure that energy, push, thoughtful care and stick-to-it-iveness has more to do in building up a successful business than all the money your friends can give you. "Aim low" in the start; don't try to capture the mines of California the first year. Start with a few dollars and a few hundred dozen at first, and before you realize it you have a splendid start for next year.

When you are ready to ship, write to me and I will give you the names of RELIABLE commission merchants to ship to.

CHARLES A. HEAGY, (Proprietor)

Address

H. K. Starkweather, Sole Agent for California, at  
310 California St., San Francisco, or 1522 Pearl St. Alameda, Cal.

My REFERENCES are Bank of Alameda, Alameda Cal. Mr. O. F. Westphal Alameda Cal. Mr. Fred M. West, Stockton Cal. Mess. Phillips Bros. 505 Clay St. S. F. Mess. Cutter & Moseley 310 Cal St. S. F. and other business men of San Francisco Stockton and other cities of Cal.

Drop me a postal card giving your name, address and business plainly, and I will be pleased to write you further relative to cost of Formula, rights &c., &c.

With every Formula is given free full directions for making an Incubator, equal to the best \$75.00 machine on the market, which will cost you less than \$10. to make.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Humphreys, Mo. Feb. 25 1892.

Mr. C. A. Heagy;—Dear Sir:—Last spring I bought of you the "Golden Egg Formula." The result of the trial of it has been very satisfactory. I think every farmer should have it. I put up my eggs when they sold at 7 cents per dozen, and sold them at 20 cents in December. I would not be without it for ten times the money it cost me. I also built an Incubator after your pattern and have it running at this writing, which I think will prove a success.

Yours truly, T. Kaltrider, Farmer.

Lovettsville Va. Mch. 1st 1892.

Dear Sir:—I have again to report the greatest success with the "Golden Egg Formula," although I sold too soon to get the highest price. Two years ago I made a net gain of 15 cents a dozen on 700 doz. which I had bought. My wife put up last summer what she gathered from her own hens and shipped them to Washington and got 25 cents a dozen for them, going as near by fresh laid. I would recommend it to all persons as a first rate Savings Bank.

W. G. Biser, Mechanic.

San Francisco, Mch. 3d 1894.

Dear Sir:—Nine months ago I packed some eggs for my own use, using your "Golden Egg Formula." Since Christmas I have been using them as needed and have found them in every respect like a freshly laid egg. I can conscientiously recommend the Formula to any one.

Mrs. Andrew Spaulding  
405 Castro St. S. F.

East Oakland Cal. Feb. 16th, 1894.

Dear Sir:—After having tried a number of egg preserving methods with little or no success I had about concluded that none would keep them perfectly, but hearing of the "Golden Egg Formula" I decided to try it; which I did last year and am more than pleased with the result.

Am now using the eggs and find them to be the same as when packed.

Very truly, D. S. Carrick,  
602 15th St. East Oakland, Cal.

If these few testimonials are insufficient to satisfy you of the value of the "Golden Egg Formula" I will be pleased to furnish you many more at your request.

H. K. STARKWEATHER,

Sole Agent for California.

310 California St. San Francisco, Cal.



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ORO M. CO.

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VOUCHER FOR CHEQUE

No. ....

---

Hoof Antemene

Lard 16 oz.

Melt + add oil of Amber 2 oz.

Sp. Terpene 4 oz.

mix and add. fragance.

Sulphuric acid 4 fl. oz.

do not make in closed  
Room.



*Radio*

188

# OROBOR MINING CO.



DATE.

AMOUNT.

*2500*  
*Wm. M. M. M.*

*Shore*  
*Pobers*

*George F. F. F.*  
*2 Haver, N. H., May 4 &*

*2/215 - (102)*  
*102*

*215*  
*102*  
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*104*  
*106*

*130*  
*65*  
*195*



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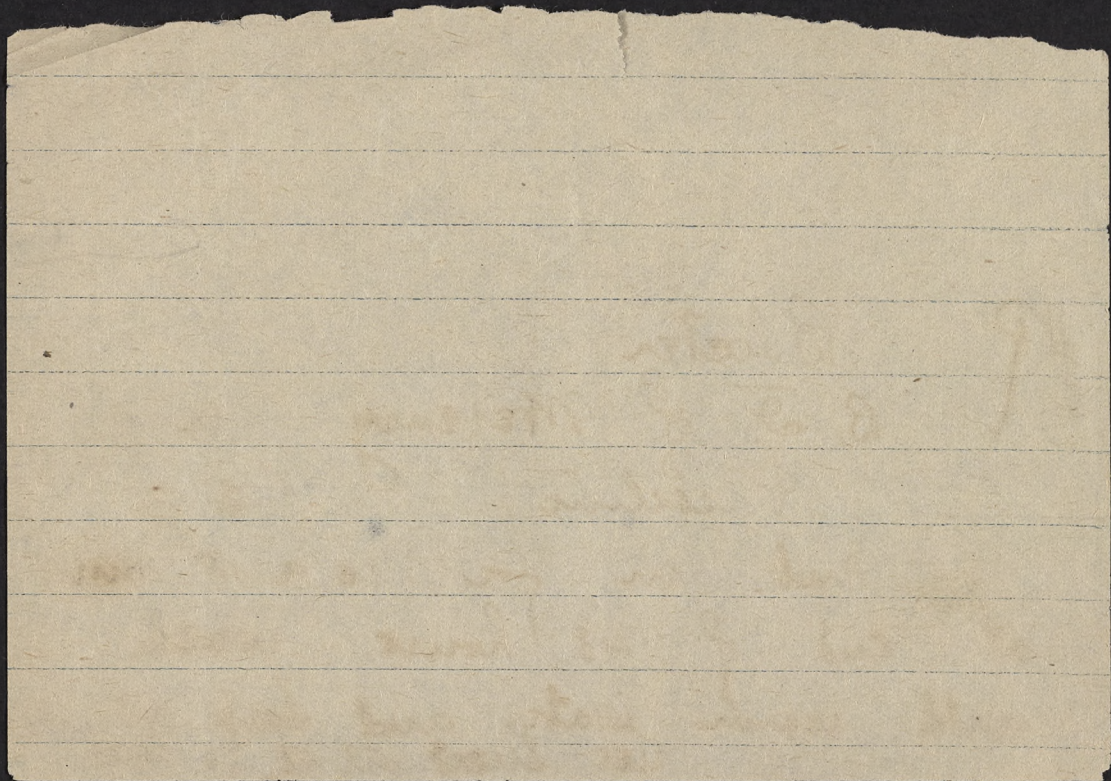
Blisters

B. I. of Mercury  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz

Passoline 2 oz

rub in for 10 or 15 min<sup>s</sup>  
at end of 48 hours wash  
with warm water and soap oil well  
use sweet oil it is best







CAMP MERRITT, June 23, 1898.

Editor Bulletin: We, the undersigned officers of the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having read the poem entitled "The Men and the Flag," published in your paper of the 20th inst., wish to testify our appreciation of the beautiful and soul-stirring sentiments contained therein.

W. J. WHITTHORNE,

Captain, Company B.

WILLIAM J. GILBRIETH,

Captain, Company D.

WILLIAM C. SMITH,

Colonel, First Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers.

JOSEPH B. COOKE,

Lieutenant, Company D.

CAPTAIN L. J. LELAND,

Chaplain, First Tennessee Infantry, United States Volunteers.

E. C. M'NEAL,

Lieutenant, First Tennessee Infantry.

GEORGE REED,

Captain, Company A, First Tennessee Volunteers.

WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER,

First Lieutenant, Company A, First Tennessee Volunteers.

E. S. FOWLER,

First Lieutenant, Company B.

A. J. LAW,

First Lieutenant, Company C, First Tennessee Volunteers.

GRANVILLE CHAPMAN,

First Lieutenant, Company E, First Tennessee Volunteers.

JAMES K. POLK,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers.

A. C. GILLEM,

Captain, Company F, First Tennessee United States Volunteers.

H. R. RICHMOND,

Captain, Company C, First Tennessee United States Volunteers.

ROBERT E. MARTIN,

Second Lieutenant, Company C, First Tennessee Volunteers, and all the officers of the regiment.

O

The Poem is Here Reproduced.

## THE MEN AND THE FLAG.

By ROBERT FERRALL.

Friday, June 17, the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel Wm. C. Smith commanding, marched up Market street from the ferry. Thousands of enthusiastic spectator cheered them at every step. They were a fine-looking body of young men, but poorly clad and travel-stained. As if in keeping with the dress of the soldiers, one of their stalwarts carried an old, torn, time-worn American flag, a relic of the Civil War, which had been captured by a Tennessee regiment in "the times that tried men's souls." The sight of the old battle flag created great enthusiasm as the brave boys went marching on.

Again the troops come marching and music's in the air,  
Again the streets are crowded with old and young and fair,  
Again the long line passes in soldierly array,  
But something more than usual is the pageant of to-day;  
For though "Old Glory's" waving, in every shape and size,  
One faded piece of hunting brings tears to many eyes.

Why do the people wildly shout, why do they run and cheer,  
What is there in the passing show that seems to all so dear?  
Look for yourself, down the line, where a stalwart youth holds high  
A faded, torn and tattered flag, that moistens every eye.  
It needs no words to tell it's tale of battles fierce and gory,  
Shot and shell have told too well the tragic, thrilling story.

Brave Sothrons, far from happy homes in grand old Tennessee,  
We bid you welcome, one and all, to our city by the sea;  
The memories of other days, which cluster 'round your State,  
Are stained by no mean jealousies, no base, ignoble hate.  
Your battlefields are holy ground, where heroes fought and died,  
The valor of the Blue and Gray is now a nation's pride.

Beneath that flag you proudly bear great Jackson won his fame,  
And every son of Tennessee now glories in his name;  
We do not care what clothes you wear, we know your hearts are true,  
Your fathers may have worn the Gray, their children wear the Blue.  
Good luck attend you, gallant boys, from brave old Tennessee,  
Your noble State is never late to strike for liberty.

The past is dead, save when it brings great thoughts of brave deeds  
done,  
The living present now demands true faith from every one;  
The fighting stock of freedom's soil, united as of yore,  
Will plant the banner of the Stars on many a distant shore.  
Shoulder to shoulder, brethren, all, no section lines can sever  
The bonds of love that make us one, forever and forever.

San Francisco, June 20, 1898.



James Moffitt, C. G. Hooker, Robert McElroy, Joseph D. Grant.

Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved securities.

Deposits may be sent by postal order, Wells, Fargo & Co., or exchange on city banks. When opening accounts send signature.

## The Donohoe-Kelly Banking Co., Founded 1864, incorporated 1891.

Authorized Capital .....\$1,000,000  
Paid Up Capital..... 650,000

ADAM GRANT.....President  
JOSEPH A. DONOHOE.....Vice-President  
JAMES A. THOMPSON.....Cashier  
EDWARD DONOHOE.....Assistant Cashier  
DIRECTORS:

Adam Grant, Joseph A. Donohoe, Eugene Kelly, John Birmingham, Irving M. Scott, N. P. Cole, George Whittel, C. de Guigne, R. H. Pease, Edw. Donohoe.

### CORRESPONDENTS:

New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Third National Bank, Boston; Chicago, the Hibernia Banking Association; Portland, Or., the First National Bank.

Sells Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on Bank of N. w York, N. B. A.; New York; Third National Bank of Boston; the Consolidated Bank, London; Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, and principal cities of Germany.

Issues Letters of Credit available in the United States and Europe and transacts a General Banking and Collection Business.

# IN THE SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

(L. A., No. 347—Department Two—  
Filed June 22, 1898.)

Mary H. Banning, respondent; W. F. Marlean, appellant. Recovery of personal property. Reversed.

For facts and principles of law governing the case, see Benning vs. Marlean, 101 Cal., 238.

In an action for recovery of personal property, where the complaint alleges ownership and a taking by the defendant, and the defendant in his answer denies the ownership and justifies the taking under an execution issued to him as Sheriff against another, the defendant is not bound to anticipate the case of the plaintiff or to assume that he claims as vendee of the other party. The answer avers all that is necessary to make up the material issues.

(L. A., No. 410—Department Two—  
Filed June 22, 1898.)

James M. Eads, respondent; William J. Kessler, appellant. Attachment affirmed.

A vendor's lien does not attach when there is a mere executory contract to sell upon compliance with certain conditions by the party proposing to buy. The lien exists only when the property has passed to the buyer, while the goods themselves are still in the actual or constructive possession of the seller.

### Just the Tune.

"I took out a living picture show once," said the theatrical manager, "and I had several queer experiences.

"We always had trouble getting suitable music, for one thing. I remember that we struck a certain town where the music was furnished by a seedy, freckle-faced young man, who officiated at one of those bangety-bangf pianos. I asked him if he could think of music suitable to each picture as it was displayed.

"'Oh, yes,' certainly he could, 'and do it impromptu.'

"The performance opened. He was seated at the piano, and he turned to look at the first picture. It was 'Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.'

"He didn't hesitate an instant. Like a flash he turned and began pounding out, 'There's Only One Girl in This World for Me.'"

The River Nile has its rises, but those that do mischief are not frequent. During the last 1000 years there has been only one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned.

contract awarded, and if the bidder shall fail or neglect to pay the printing charges, execute a written order and give the bond required within six days after the award is made, then and in that case the said sum shall be paid into the City and County Treasury by said Clerk as liquidated damages for such failure and neglect.

Blanks furnished by the Clerk.  
je21 5t JNO. A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

## ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

**CONFIDENCE SILVER MINING COMPANY.**—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, an assessment (No. 30) of fifteen (15) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 414 California street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of July, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. S. GROTH, Secretary.  
Office—No. 414 California street, San Francisco, California. je22td

**POTOSI MINING COMPANY.**—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Storey county, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fifteenth day of June, 1898, an assessment (No. 50) of fifteen (15) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the twentieth day of July, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of August, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. E. ELLIOT, Secretary.  
Office—Room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. je16td

**ASSESSMENT NOTICE.**—BELCHER Silver Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of June, 1898, an assessment (No. 58) of ten (10) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, room 37, third floor Mills building, corner Bush and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th day of July, 1898, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. E. DIETZ, Secretary.  
Office—Room 37, third floor Mills building, corner Bush and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. je8td

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bookbinder, Account-Book Manufacturer and Printer.

J. B. McIntyre.....422 Commercial St.

Book-Binders and Printing.

Mysell & Rollins.....22 Clay, cor. East

Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

Joseph Kluber .....  
.....322 Montgomery St., near Broadway

Cigars, Tobacco and Periodicals.

Foster & Orear .....Ferry Building

Ice and Refrigerator Machinery.

Clot & Meese.....129-131 Fremont St.

Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Rietzke.....1223 Market St.

Paper Dealers.

Willamette Pulp & Paper Co.....

.....723 Montgomery St.

Printers.

Sterett Show Printing Co...1123 Market St.

Printers' Ink, Rollers, Etc.

E. J. Shattuck & Co...520 Commercial St.

George D. Graham.....523 Commercial St.

Second-Hand Tools.

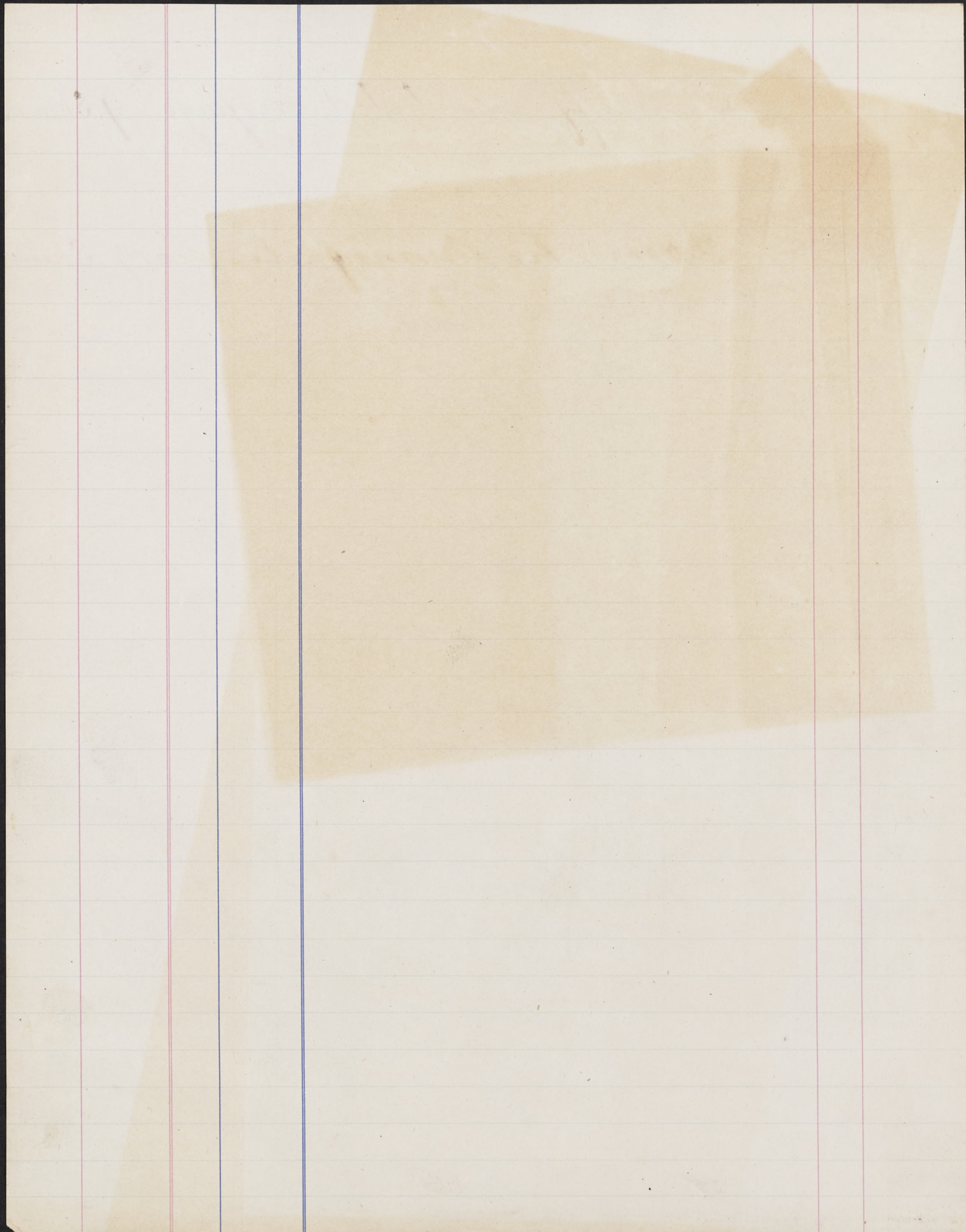
Bought and sold.....Curtin, 1123 Market



Sugar  
Tariff as stated on page 9 Sherman

Domestic Manufactures 17 Sherman







Wages  
As shown by Senator Platte  
Quoting from  
Consul

Shoenhof Page 13-14-15-16

Ram Material  
Boiler making 29 1/2 30

Senator Fry

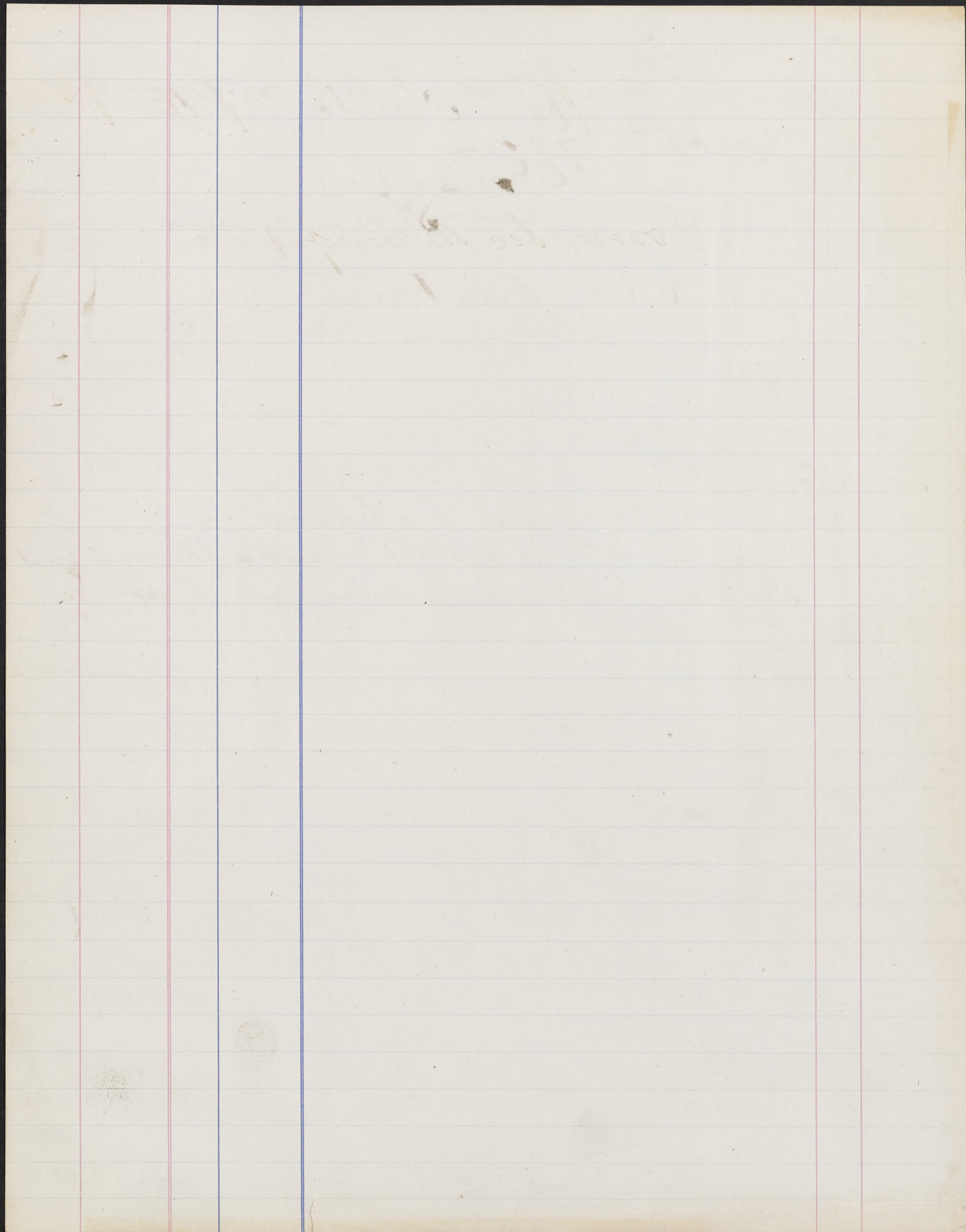
Revenue Tobacco — 20

Spirits and Sugar Pages 20-21

Sherman

Sugar 1/2 moulardue 28,250,000 <sup>marks</sup> = 62,000,000







TWO FRAUDS EXPOSED

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS SPIRITUALIST MEDIUMS.

The Bangs Sisters Caught in the Old Tricks—One of Their Dupes Driven Insane.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Two mediums, known as the Bangs sisters, whose materializing seances have been commented on a good deal lately, were arrested last night and locked up, charged with conducting an entertainment without a license and with obtaining money under false pretenses. The women, who are young and good-looking, claim to have been in the medium business since they were small children. Recently they were brought prominently before public notice through the freaks of Henry Jerstrom, a wealthy photographer of this city.

Jerstrom was an old friend of August Spies, the anarchist, and since the latter's execution claimed on several occasions to have received spirit communications from him through the medium of the Bangs sisters, at whose seances he was a regular attendant. His mind finally became affected by constant brooding over the "spirit manifestations," and a week ago it was found necessary to place him in the detention hospital for insanity.

It appears that D. F. Trefney of Englewood, who is a spiritualist, made a complaint to the police three weeks ago that the Bangs sisters' seances were frauds, and a detective was detailed to attend them regularly and at the first good chance to expose and arrest them, warrants having been sworn out on the charges named above. The case of Jerstrom served to hasten the exposure.

Last night a detective, accompanied by another officer and the complainant, Trefney, were on hand at the opening of the seance, and after the usual introductory examination of the cabinet by two regular attendants the lights were turned very low. Several figures, purporting to be spirits, made their appearance one after another, and communicated with the audience. Finally there reappeared the spirit of a Russian princess, clad in royal robes.

The signal was given and Trefney sprang forward and seized the spook by the arms. Then the two detectives rushed to his aid and some one else lit the gas. The spook made a furious resistance, striking out right and left, and tried to throw off its shroud and wig. "I have a warrant for you, May Bangs," said Detective Tyrrell, and just then a light mask she wore fell off, disclosing her well-known features.

A roll of something, concealed under her shroud, fell to the floor, and Mrs. Bangs, the mother of the sisters, seized it and ran. Tyrrell pursued her and caught her hiding it behind a window curtain. It was a roll of batting, used probably to make wigs and beards in the cabinet. So threatening did the sisters and several male attendants of the seance become that the officers were compelled to draw their revolvers to clear the room.

Subsequent search revealed a satchel with white muslin shrouds and the like, three sets of whiskers of different hues, five wigs, mustaches, and a great variety of make-up material, such as is used by actors. They also found that in the cabinet was a curtain that ran up through the center of it, making two compartments, and also a side entrance which admitted the "spirit" operator behind the curtain.

The satchel and the sisters were loaded into a patrol wagon, taken to the station and locked up. The Misses Bangs and numerous friends appeared in the Desplaines-street Police Court to-day and were granted a continuance of one week. The Superintendent of Police says he will expose these frauds as fast as he can find them now.

A MEDIUM EXPOSED.

Caught in the Arms of a Skeptical Spectator.

New York Tribune.

An exposure of a medium who gave bogus manifestations was made on a recent night in a house in Glen street, near the city line, in the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, occupied by Mrs. Jennie Holmes, the medium. She has been giving seances for some time, and among the firmest believers in her powers were Charles R. Miller, a real estate dealer; William Danmar, an architect; Dr. Van Horn, and Noyes G. Palmer, a civil engineer. The last named recently wished to see his wife, who died a number of years ago, and she appeared to him at several seances. He greatly desired to have his son, Noyes F. Palmer, witness the manifestation of his mother, and hoped to convert him to Spiritualism, in regard to which he expressed much doubt.

Finally the son agreed to go to a seance, and arranged with two friends, George D. Short and A. H. Ackerman, to assist him in exposing the nature of the performance. They went on Thursday night to the seance, which was attended by about fifty persons. After the usual proceedings the "spirits" appeared. Mr. Miller's daughter, who died when an infant but had grown up in the spirit land, appeared to her father and gave him a bouquet. Finally it was announced that Mrs. Palmer wanted to see her son, and when he approached the cabinet a white-robed figure extended her arms to him and cried out, "My son! my son!" Mr. Palmer was not overcome by the marks of affection, but grabbed the "spirit" about the waist, while one of his friends turned up the lights. Mr. Danmar and Dr. Van Horn tried to pull him away from the "spirit," but he held on and disclosed Mrs. Holmes in a white robe. He succeeded in convincing his father of the fraud. The members of the company paid the medium \$18 before the seance began.



# School Items

21

Remarks

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

THE APPORTIONMENT.—Outside of the Library Fund, the following is the total apportionment of school monies:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Antelope .....       | \$657 47 |
| North Antelope ..... | 483 51   |
| South Antelope ..... | 601 95   |
| Benton .....         | 694 14   |
| Bridgeport .....     | 2236 42  |
| Clinton .....        | 1062 89  |
| Lundy .....          | 331 33   |
| Lundy .....          | 583 52   |

This is the largest apportionment made for a number of years.

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.—Superintendent Hampton has made the following apportionment of school monies:

| DISTRICT.            | STATE.     | COUNTY.   | LIB'Y    |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Bodie .....          | \$463 84.  | 1772 58   | 40 08    |
| Bridgeport .....     | 226 76.    | 830 13    | 25 2     |
| Benton .....         | 226 76.    | 467 58    | 25 2     |
| Antelope .....       | 226 76.    | 430 71    | 25 2     |
| Antelope North ..... | 226 76.    | 250 75    | 25 2     |
| Antelope South ..... | 226 76.    | 175 19    | 25 2     |
| Lundy .....          | 226 76.    | 336 71    | 25 2     |
| Clinton .....        | 226 76.    | 164 57    | 25 2     |
| Total .....          | \$2237 65. | \$4630 07 | \$215 49 |

## CENSUS STATISTICS.

### Partial Apportionment of the State School Money.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hoitt has apportioned \$421,980 to the different county school funds at the rate of \$1.56 per census child. The following table shows the amounts accruing to each county, and the loss and gain in the number of census children from last year:

| COUNTIES.        | Apportionment. | 1888.   | Gain.  | Loss.  |
|------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Alameda...       | \$33,128 16    | 21,236  |        | 103    |
| Alpine...        | 134 16         | 86      | 1      |        |
| Amador...        | 4,755 44       | 3,049   |        | 49     |
| Butte...         | 6,530 16       | 4,186   | 123    |        |
| Calaveras...     | 3,684 72       | 2,382   |        | 11     |
| Colusa...        | 5,084 04       | 3,259   | 5      |        |
| C. Costa...      | 5,230 68       | 3,353   |        | 28     |
| Del Norte...     | 792 48         | 508     |        | 27     |
| El Dorado...     | 3,547 44       | 2,274   |        | 27     |
| Fresno...        | 9,143 16       | 5,861   | 1,144  |        |
| Humboldt...      | 8,728 20       | 5,595   | 333    |        |
| Inyo...          | 931 32         | 597     |        | 55     |
| Kern...          | 2,538 12       | 1,627   |        | 164    |
| Lake...          | 2,783 04       | 1,784   |        | 26     |
| Lassen...        | 1,550 64       | 894     |        | 38     |
| L. Angeles...    | 42,510 00      | 27,250  | 7,870  |        |
| Marin...         | 3,577 08       | 2,293   |        | 3      |
| Mariposa...      | 1,536 60       | 935     |        | 34     |
| Mendocino...     | 6,530 08       | 4,218   | 155    |        |
| Merced...        | 2,450 76       | 1,571   | 33     |        |
| Modoc...         | 2,235 48       | 1,433   |        | 43     |
| Mono...          | 496 08         | 318     |        | 23     |
| Monterey...      | 6,793 80       | 4,355   | 119    |        |
| Napa...          | 5,556 72       | 3,562   | 89     |        |
| Nevada...        | 7,361 64       | 4,719   | 80     |        |
| Placer...        | 4,583 92       | 2,932   | 8      |        |
| Plumas...        | 1,628 64       | 1,044   | 31     |        |
| Sacram'to...     | 13,422 24      | 8,604   | 94     |        |
| San Benito...    | 3,040 44       | 1,949   |        | 38     |
| San Bern'o...    | 9,177 48       | 5,883   | 1,277  |        |
| San Diego...     | 12,593 88      | 8,073   | 2,874  |        |
| San Francisco... | 93,152 28      | 59,713  |        | 18,533 |
| San Joaquin...   | 9,331 12       | 6,302   | 302    |        |
| S. L. Obispo...  | 6,472 44       | 4,149   | 268    |        |
| San Mateo...     | 4,018 56       | 2,576   | 92     |        |
| Sta Barbara...   | 6,477 12       | 4,152   | 204    |        |
| Santa Clara...   | 17,564 04      | 11,259  | 520    |        |
| Santa Cruz...    | 6,800 04       | 4,359   | 157    |        |
| Shasta...        | 5,087 16       | 3,261   | 134    |        |
| Sierra...        | 1,720 68       | 1,103   |        | 5      |
| Siskiyou...      | 3,826 68       | 2,453   |        | 246    |
| Solano...        | 7,062 12       | 4,527   |        | 132    |
| Sonoma...        | 13,186 68      | 8,453   | 12     |        |
| Stanislaus...    | 3,744 00       | 2,400   | 21     |        |
| Sutter...        | 2,063 88       | 1,323   |        | 6      |
| Tejama...        | 4,171 44       | 2,674   |        | 21     |
| Trinity...       | 1,176 24       | 754     |        | 12     |
| Tulare...        | 9,041 76       | 5,796   | 279    |        |
| Tuolumne...      | 2,471 04       | 1,534   | 59     |        |
| Ventura...       | 3,563 04       | 2,284   | 263    |        |
| Yolo...          | 5,024 76       | 3,221   |        | 23     |
| Yuba...          | 3,427 32       | 2,197   | 21     |        |
| Totals....       | \$421,980 00.  | 270,500 | 17,088 | 19,036 |

S



TWO FRAUDS EXPOSED

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS SPIRITUALIST MEDIUMS.

The Bangs Sisters Caught in the Old Tricks—One of Their Dupes Driven Insane.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Two mediums, known as the Bangs sisters, whose materializing seances have been commented on a good deal lately, were arrested last night and locked up, charged with conducting an entertainment without a license and with obtaining money under false pretenses. The women, who are young and good-looking, claim to have been in the medium business since they were small children. Recently they were brought prominently before public notice through the freaks of Henry Jerstrom, a wealthy photographer of this city.

Jerstrom was an old friend of August Spies, the anarchist, and since the latter's execution claimed on several occasions to have received spirit communications from him through the medium of the Bangs sisters, at whose seances he was a regular attendant. His mind finally became affected by constant brooding over the "spirit manifestations," and a week ago it was found necessary to place him in the detention hospital for insanity.

It appears that D. F. Trefney of Englewood, who is a spiritualist, made a complaint to the police three weeks ago that the Bangs sisters' seances were frauds, and a detective was detailed to attend them regularly and at the first good chance to expose and arrest them, warrants having been sworn out on the charges named above. The case of Jerstrom served to hasten the exposure.

Last night a detective, accompanied by another officer and the complainant, Trefney, were on hand at the opening of the seance, and after the usual introductory examination of the cabinet by two regular attendants the lights were turned very low. Several figures, purporting to be spirits, made their appearance one after another, and communicated with the audience. Finally there reappeared the spirit of a Russian princess, clad in royal robes.

The signal was given and Trefney sprang forward and seized the spook by the arms. Then the two detectives rushed to his aid and some one else lit the gas. The spook made a furious resistance, striking out right and left, and tried to throw off its shroud and wig. "I have a warrant for you, May Bangs," said Detective Tyrrell, and just then a light mask she wore fell off, disclosing her well-known features.

A roll of something, concealed under her shroud, fell to the floor, and Mrs. Bangs, the mother of the sisters, seized it and ran. Tyrrell pursued her and caught her hiding it behind a window curtain. It was a roll of batting, used probably to make wigs and beards in the cabinet. So threatening did the sisters and several male attendants of the seance become that the officers were compelled to draw their revolvers to clear the room.

Subsequent search revealed a satchel with white muslin shrouds and the like, three sets of whiskers of different hues, five wigs, mustaches, and a great variety of make-up material, such as is used by actors. They also found that in the cabinet was a curtain that ran up through the center of it, making two compartments, and also a side entrance which admitted the "spirit" operator behind the curtain.

The satchel and the sisters were loaded into a patrol wagon, taken to the station and locked up. The Misses Bangs and numerous friends appeared in the Desplaines-street Police Court to-day and were granted a continuance of one week. The Superintendent of Police says he will expose these frauds as fast as he can find them now.

A MEDIUM EXPOSED.

Caught in the Arms of a Skeptical Spectator.

New York Tribune.

An exposure of a medium who gave bogus manifestations was made on a recent night in a house in Glen street, near the city line, in the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, occupied by Mrs. Jennie Holmes, the medium. She has been giving seances for some time, and among the firmest believers in her powers were Charles R. Miller, a real estate dealer; William Danmar, an architect; Dr. Van Horn, and Noyes G. Palmer, a civil engineer. The last named recently wished to see his wife, who died a number of years ago, and she appeared to him at several seances. He greatly desired to have his son, Noyes F. Palmer, witness the manifestation of his mother, and hoped to convert him to Spiritualism, in regard to which he expressed much doubt.

Finally the son agreed to go to a seance, and arranged with two friends, George D. Short and A. H. Ackerman, to assist him in exposing the nature of the performance. They went on Thursday night to the seance, which was attended by about fifty persons. After the usual proceedings the "spirits" appeared. Mr. Miller's daughter, who died when an infant but had grown up in the spirit land, appeared to her father and gave him a bouquet. Finally it was announced that Mrs. Palmer wanted to see her son, and when he approached the cabinet a white-robed figure extended her arms to him and cried out, "My son! my son!" Mr. Palmer was not overcome by the marks of affection, but grabbed the "spirit" about the waist, while one of his friends turned up the lights. Mr. Danmar and Dr. Van Horn tried to pull him away from the "spirit," but he held on and disclosed Mrs. Holmes in a white robe. He succeeded in convincing his father of the fraud. The members of the company paid the medium \$18 before the seance began.



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|                                                                                                   | Total<br>Am't of<br>Days. | Wages<br>per<br>Day. | Total<br>Amount. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| Sch Napa City, Thirman, 14 hrs fm Cutney's Cove; 85 cds wood to A J Molisani.                     |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Charles G Wilson, Samartter, 15 hrs fm Fisk's Mill; 75 cds wood to Order.                     |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Jas Townsend, Dodge, 20 hrs fm Port Bragg; 82 M ft lumber, 164 cds wood to J C Higgins.       |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Western Home, Peterson, 5 ds fm Humboldt; 190 M ft lumber, to Pac Pine Lumber Co.             |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Cleared.                                                                                          |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Friday, August 3.                                                                                 |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Humboldt, Manson, Eureka; Searles & Stone.                                                   |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr South Coast, Higgins, Cook's Inlet, Alaska; W H Hart.                                        |                           |                      |                  |          |
| By ship Cleomene, Mays, Havre; C B Stone.                                                         |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Ship Valley Forge, Love, Nanaimo; John Rosenfeld's Sons.                                          |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sailed.                                                                                           |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Friday, August 3.                                                                                 |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Bonita, Ireland, Lompoc.                                                                     |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Gypsy, Plummer, Salinas River.                                                               |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Scotia, Johnson, Signal Fort.                                                                |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Mexico, Huntington, Victoria, etc.                                                           |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Columbia, Bolles; Portland.                                                                  |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Point Loma, Paton, Greenwood.                                                                |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Ship Factious, Burnham, Port Townsend.                                                            |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Bark Nellie May, Austin, Port Madison.                                                            |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Lottie Carson, Piltz, Humboldt.                                                               |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Maxlin, Peterson, Caspar Creek.                                                               |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Sara Alexander, Newson, Salt Point.                                                           |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Helen N Kimball, Nelson, Eureka.                                                              |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Fortia, Christup, Fish Hook.                                                                  |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sch Eureka, Glud, Coquille River.                                                                 |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Memorandum.                                                                                       |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Per Eskdale—May 30th, shifted cargo during a heavy gale; July 30th, passed a steamer steering SW. |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Returned.                                                                                         |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Sumr Greenwood, hence Aug 2d, having broken crankpin off Point Reyes.                             |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Spoken.                                                                                           |                           |                      |                  |          |
| April 18—Lat 5 42 N, long 25 24 W, Br bark Den- mis Bundrit, fm London for Port Stanley.          |                           |                      |                  |          |
| April 24—Lat 0 44 N, long 26 32 W, Br bark Lad- stock, fm London for Brisbane.                    |                           |                      |                  |          |
| April 30—Lat 22 18 S, long 38 42 W, Br ship Pe- gasus, fm London for San Francisco.               |                           |                      |                  |          |
| May 15—Lat 31 48 S, long 49 06 W, Br ship Ma- akto, fm Liverpool for San Francisco.               |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Aug 2—Off Delaware Lightship, ship St Paul, hence April 12th for New York.                        |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Telegraphic.                                                                                      |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Point Lobos, August 3—10 P. M.                                                                    |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Weather foggy; wind NW; velocity, 28 miles per hour.                                              |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Domestic Ports.                                                                                   |                           |                      |                  |          |
| HOWEN'S LANDING—Sailed, Aug 2d, sehr Bar-                                                         |                           |                      |                  |          |
| dara Hernier, for San Francisco.                                                                  |                           |                      |                  |          |
| WHITEBORO—Arrived, Aug 1st, sehr Jennie                                                           |                           |                      |                  |          |
| Theilm, hence July 27th.                                                                          |                           |                      |                  |          |
| CASPAR CRCKER—Arrived, Aug 3d, sehr Elve-                                                         |                           |                      |                  |          |



FOOTINGS OF THE ROLLS OF  
THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

An Increase of Over \$175,000,000  
in the Assessed Valuation for  
the Year 1888.

An Increase of Over \$175,000,000  
in the Assessed Valuation for  
the Year 1888.

SACRAMENTO, August 6.—The following table shows the total valuation of property in the various counties of this State, as shown by the assessment rolls forwarded by the County Assessors to the State Controller. These valuations are subject to revision by the Board of Equalization. The value of railroad property is not included in the table. A special assessment of such property will be made by the Board of Equalization.

The total increase in the assessed value of property, as shown in the third column, amounts to \$175,213,848. Fresno county leads all, with an increase of \$21,649,564, followed by San Francisco with \$20,974,905; San Diego, \$19,127,914; Santa Clara, \$15,428,412; Los Angeles, \$12,678,218, and Tulare, \$9,360,958.

| COUNTIES.       | 1888.                         | 1887.                         | 1888.                            |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                 | Total<br>Value of<br>Prop-ty. | Total<br>Value of<br>Prop-ty. | To al<br>Increas-<br>of Prop-ty. |
| Alameda         | 258,219.59                    | 285,217.53                    | \$6,440.68                       |
| Alpine          | 18,251.69                     | 1,471,135.99                  | 1,452,884.30                     |
| Amador          | 19,231.69                     | 10,000.99                     | 3,330.90                         |
| Butte           | 2,416.73                      | 4,103.29                      | 63.84                            |
| Calaveras       | 2,216.73                      | 2,616.13                      | 2,140.04                         |
| Colusa          | 1,216.73                      | 13,989.10                     | 12,772.37                        |
| Contra Costa    | 1,644.03                      | 1,471.35                      | 172.78                           |
| Del Norte       | 3,855.20                      | 3,988.02                      | 276.82                           |
| El Dorado       | 35,672.12                     | 10,985.20                     | 24,686.92                        |
| Fresno          | 1,399.23                      | 1,221.18                      | 118.51                           |
| Glenn           | 8,980.22                      | 2,650.51                      | 6,329.71                         |
| Humboldt        | 2,389.46                      | 3,375.34                      | 674.65                           |
| Kern            | 106,740.39                    | 6,470.22                      | 12,678.23                        |
| Lake            | 10,445.21                     | 12,678.23                     | 2,233.02                         |
| Lassen          | 2,389.46                      | 2,375.51                      | 163.90                           |
| Los Angeles     | 106,740.39                    | 6,470.22                      | 12,678.23                        |
| Madera          | 10,445.21                     | 12,678.23                     | 2,233.02                         |
| Marin           | 3,985.71                      | 1,624.89                      | 286.89                           |
| Mariposa        | 10,955.11                     | 10,404.92                     | 560.19                           |
| Merced          | 14,177.94                     | 10,799.15                     | 3,378.79                         |
| Modoc           | 2,389.46                      | 2,375.51                      | 177.56                           |
| Monterey        | 905,572.1                     | 1,120.41                      | 116.85                           |
| Napa            | 19,945.69                     | 11,801.50                     | 1,140.02                         |
| Placer          | 13,255.34                     | 12,678.23                     | 577.11                           |
| Plumas          | 5,682.92                      | 5,472.35                      | 212.05                           |
| *Mono           | 7,777.87                      | 6,251.08                      | 1,526.87                         |
| *Plumas         | 2,205.04                      | 2,305.91                      | 100.87                           |
| Sacramento      | 2,616.73                      | 2,616.73                      | 5,525.30                         |
| San Benito      | 6,016.29                      | 5,432.94                      | 714.29                           |
| S'n Bern'dino   | 21,222.48                     | 15,450.40                     | 5,672.95                         |
| San Diego       | 2,616.73                      | 2,616.73                      | 2,616.73                         |
| San Francisco   | 2,616.73                      | 2,616.73                      | 2,616.73                         |
| San Joaquin     | 36,817.61                     | 21,388.27                     | 5,999.39                         |
| San Luis Obispo | 13,740.59                     | 11,538.12                     | 2,202.47                         |
| San Mateo       | 10,445.21                     | 11,538.12                     | 2,202.47                         |
| San Bernardino  | 19,231.69                     | 15,450.40                     | 3,781.29                         |
| Santa Clara     | 57,284.82                     | 41,856.40                     | 15,428.42                        |
| Santa Cruz      | 10,151.19                     | 11,538.12                     | 2,202.47                         |
| Shasta          | 2,389.46                      | 2,375.51                      | 186.61                           |
| *Sierra         | 7,743.82                      | 1,777.45                      | 27.88                            |
| Siskiyou        | 5,087.28                      | 2,449.84                      | 773.24                           |
| Solano          | 15,717.73                     | 17,673.12                     | 1,955.39                         |
| Sonoma          | 10,955.11                     | 2,389.46                      | 2,802.02                         |
| Stanislaus      | 4,883.65                      | 1,698.78                      | 251.89                           |
| Sutter          | 19,231.69                     | 1,810.73                      | 1,604.07                         |
| Tehama          | 12,242.79                     | 1,692.82                      | 50.147                           |
| Tulare          | 23,223.27                     | 1,810.73                      | 9,860.95                         |
| Tuolumne        | 15,717.73                     | 1,692.82                      | 1,955.39                         |
| Yuba            | 8,536.70                      | 4,155.72                      | 2,121.20                         |
| Yolo            | 19,124.73                     | 16,728.34                     | 2,392.45                         |
| Yuba            | 6,997.30                      | 6,167.95                      | 429.35                           |
| Totals          | 1,063,338.328                 | 105,119.49                    | 175,213.48                       |

\*Counties marked thus show a decrease.  
†The figures for Plumas county are not yet handed in. The valuation given is that of 1887. It is not likely that the valuation of 1888 will be much different.

## Wages Paid in Various Occupations.

EXHAUSTIVE COMPILATIONS.

# Results of the Investigations of Labor Commissioner Tobin.

A year ago the CHRONICLE published a statement of the wages paid in the principal occupations in California as prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The compilations here appended have been made by the bureau for the past year. While in most cases these differ only slightly from those published last year, some changes and many additions of trades have been made. The figures were collected by a personal canvass in most instances, and when it was possible in other cases by circular and written communications sent throughout the State. The sources are presumed to be trustworthy, as the largest and best-known factories, firms and business houses were called upon to furnish the data of hours required of and wages paid by them to the different classes of labor which they employ. The average wages given do not apply to the same class of labor as the wages paid from the wages paid at any single establishment where the average would be extremely high or extremely low; neither do they take into consideration any enforced idleness or loss of time, but represent a single unit of payment. The figures consequently do not show the average income which a person receives year in and year out. Take the case of the bricklayer, for instance, as receiving a daily wage of \$5. This sum seems quite small, especially when compared with other occupations, but it must be remembered that owing to the variations of weather and other causes he does not work steadily, and hence there is frequently a loss of employment. The sign "f" is frequently used for making comparative deductions. The sign "s" signifies "and found."

DAY REMUNERATION.

The first table shows the remuneration wherein the wage is estimated upon the basis of a day:

[illegible]

|                                  |    |              |      |
|----------------------------------|----|--------------|------|
| rlage.....                       | 10 | 2 00 to 3 50 | 3 00 |
| Turners, wood.....               | 9  | 3 00 to 3 50 | 3 25 |
| Umbrella-makers<br>(men).....    | 10 |              | 3 50 |
| Underlay.....                    |    |              |      |
| dies, cutters<br>(men).....      | 9  | 3 00 to 4 00 | 3 50 |
| Uphears.....                     | 10 | 2 50 to 3 50 | 3 00 |
| Wagon-makers.....                | 10 | 2 25 to 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Wellborers, artis-<br>ian.....   | 10 | 3 00 to 5 00 | 3 50 |
| Wheelwrights.....                | 10 | 2 25 to 5 00 | 3 00 |
| Whitelead mak-<br>ers (men)..... | 10 | 1 50 to 2 50 | 2 00 |
| Willeners.....                   | 9  | 2 50 to 3 50 | 3 00 |
| Wood-carvers.....                | 9  |              | 3 00 |
| Wood-carvers,<br>furniture.....  | 9  | 4 00 to 4 50 | 4 50 |
| Wood engravers.....              | 8  | 2 03 to 5 00 | 3 50 |
| Wrights.....                     | 10 | 2 50 to 3 00 | 2 00 |
| Wood scoulers.....               | 10 | 1 50 to 3 00 | 2 25 |
| Wood sorters.....                | 10 |              | 2 25 |

## WEEKLY WAGES.

The following tables comprise the rate of wages that are severally paid to the various workmen weekly. It will be noticed that the boys, women and girls are as a rule paid by the week, though the men in the same occupation may be paid by the day:

|                                           |    |                |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------|----|----------------|----|----|
| Acid-makers, .....                        | 10 | 12 00 to 17 50 | 13 | 00 |
| Artificial flower-makers (men).....       | 8½ | 6 00 to 9 00   | 9  | 00 |
| Artificial flower-makers (women).....     | 8½ | 3 00 to 7 00   | 5  | 00 |
| Award-makers (men).....                   |    | 9 00 to 18 00  | 12 | 00 |
| Axle-grease makers (men).....             | 10 | 12 00 to 15 00 |    |    |
| Axle-grease makers (boys).....            |    | 9 00 to 8 00   | 7  | 00 |
| Bag-makers, cotton (men).....             | 10 | 7 00 to 15 00  | 12 | 00 |
| Bag-makers, cotton (girls and women)..... |    | 3 00 to 7 00   | 5  | 00 |
| Bag-makers, cotton (boys).....            |    | 3 00 to 5 00   | 4  | 00 |
| Bag-makers, paper (men).....              | 10 | 12 00 to 26 00 | 12 | 00 |
| Bag-makers, paper (boys).....             | 10 | 5 00 to 7 00   | 6  | 00 |
| Bell-hangers.....                         | 12 | 10 00 to 15 00 | 12 | 00 |
| Bell-hangers.....                         | 10 | 12 00 to 24 00 | 18 | 00 |
| Belling - makers, .....                   |    | 12 00 to 20 00 | 15 | 00 |
| Blackening-makers (men).....              | 9  | 6 00 to 15 00  | 12 | 00 |
| Blackening-makers (boys).....             | 9  | 3 00 to 6 00   | 4  | 00 |
| Blacksmiths (helpers).....                | 10 | 5 00 to 12 00  | 7  | 50 |
| Bookbinders.....                          | 10 | 15 00 to 34 00 | 21 | 00 |
| Bookbinders (apprentices).....            | 9  | 3 00 to 12 00  | 9  | 00 |
| Bookfolders (girls and women).....        | 9  | 5 00 to 10 00  | 6  | 00 |
| Boot and shoe makers.....                 | 10 | 10 00 to 15 00 | 12 | 00 |
| Boxmakers, cigar (women).....             | 10 | 6 00 to 9 00   | 7  | 50 |
| Boxmakers, cigar (boys).....              | 10 | 3 00 to 10 00  | 7  | 00 |

|                                                     |    |                |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|----------------|-----|
| (women, girls and boys).....                        | 10 | 750            | 75  |
| Spool silk factory employees (girls and women)..... | 10 | 3 60 to 9 00   | 60  |
| Spool silk factory employees (boys).....            | 10 | 3 00 to 6 00   | 30  |
| Soapmakers.....                                     | 10 | 12 00 to 15 00 | 135 |
| So a p a c k e r s (women and girls).....           | 10 | 7 50 to 9 00   | 80  |
| Stereotypers.....                                   | 10 | 12 00 to 20 00 | 150 |
| Stocking-makers (women and girls).....              | 10 | 6 00 to 9 00   | 150 |
| Straw-hat makers.....                               | 10 | 12 00 to 18 00 | 150 |
| Suspender-makers (women and girls).....             | 9  | 6 00 to 9 00   | 75  |
| Suspender-makers (boys).....                        | 9  | 6 25 to 10 00  | 150 |
| Tailors.....                                        | 10 | 12 00 to 20 00 | 150 |
| Tailors, cutters.....                               | 9  | 20 00 to 45 00 | 300 |
| Tanners.....                                        | 10 | 12 00 to 15 00 | 150 |
| Tin-can makers.....                                 | 11 | 12 00 to 15 00 | 150 |
| Tin-can makers (men).....                           | 10 | 9 00 to 21 00  | 150 |
| Tin-can makers (women and girls).....               | 10 | 5 00 to 8 00   | 60  |
| Tin-can makers (boys).....                          | 10 | 5 00 to 8 00   | 60  |
| Tinsmiths.....                                      | 10 | 12 00 to 30 00 | 200 |
| Tinsmiths, apprentices.....                         | 10 | 3 50 to 10 00  | 70  |
| Trunk makers (men).....                             | 9  | 12 00 to 16 00 | 140 |
| Trunk makers (women and girls).....                 | 9  | 7 00 to 8 00   | 75  |
| Trunk makers (boys).....                            | 9  | 5 00 to 9 00   | 75  |
| Turners, iron.....                                  | 10 | 18 00 to 24 00 | 150 |
| Type-casters.....                                   | 10 | 12 00 to 21 00 | 150 |
| Umbrella makers (women).....                        | 10 | 6 00 to 15 00  | 110 |
| Umbrella makers (boys).....                         | 10 | 6 00 to 12 00  | 90  |
| Underwear and makers (women).....                   | 9  | 2 50 to 8 50   | 60  |
| Varnish-makers.....                                 | 10 | 12 00 to 20 00 | 150 |
| Varnish-makers (boys).....                          | 10 | 3 00 to 5 00   | 40  |
| Watchmakers.....                                    | 9  | 15 00 to 25 00 | 200 |
| Weavers, cotton (men, women, and boys).....         | 10 | 10 00 to 21 00 | 150 |
| Weavers, jute (women, girls and boys).....          | 10 | 8 00 to 11 00  | 75  |
| Wire (barb) fence makers.....                       | 10 | 4 00 to 7 50   | 60  |
| Wire-cleaners.....                                  | 10 | 10 00 to 12 00 | 110 |
| Wire-makers.....                                    | 10 | 15 00 to 18 00 | 150 |
| Wire-rope-makers.....                               | 10 | 15 00 to 21 00 | 180 |
| Wire-weavers.....                                   | 10 | 12 00 to 18 00 | 150 |
| Woods n e r s (workers).....                        | 10 | 7 50 to 15 00  | 100 |
| Woolen mill employees (men).....                    | 11 | 9 00 to 41 50  | 150 |
| Woolen mill employees (women).....                  | 11 | 6 00 to 12 50  | 90  |
| Woolen mill employees (boys).....                   | 11 | 4 50 to 6 00   | 50  |
| Wool scourers.....                                  | 10 | 20             | 20  |

PAY BY THE MONTH.

In many instances it will be seen that the wages paid by the month have their board included, as laundries, etc.

| OCCUPATIONS.                                   | HOURS.   | Wages per month. | Average wages. |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| Assayers.....                                  | 8        | \$40 to \$150    | \$75 00        |
| Bakers.....                                    | 14       | \$40 to \$75     | 50 00          |
| Barkeepers.....                                | 10       | 75 to 100        | 50 00          |
| Bleachers, oil.....                            | 10       | 75 to 75         | \$50 00        |
| Boatmen.....                                   |          |                  |                |
| Book keepers.....                              | 19       | 40 to 100        | 60 00          |
| Brewers.....                                   | 12       | 50 to 90         | 60 00          |
| Brewers (cel-<br>larmen).....                  | 12       |                  | 50 00          |
| Brewers (wash-<br>ers).....                    | 12       | 50 to 60         | 50 00          |
| Brickburner.....                               | 9        | \$25 to \$35     | \$35 00        |
| Brickmakers.....                               | 9        | \$30 to \$35     | \$35 00        |
| Butchers.....                                  | 10 to 14 | 50 to 125        | 50 00          |
| Butchers.....                                  | 12       | 40 to 75         | 50 00          |
| Cement-makers.....                             | 10       | 45 to 60         | 50 00          |
| Charcoal burn-<br>ers.....                     | 10       |                  | 40 00          |
| Chemists.....                                  | 8        | 40 to 150        | 75 00          |
| Confectioners.....                             | 11       | \$40 to \$100    | 60 00          |
| Cooks (men).....                               | 11       | \$30 to \$100    | 50 00          |
| Cooks (women).....                             |          | \$20 to \$25     | 25 00          |
| Dairymen.....                                  | 12       | \$25 to \$40     | \$25 00        |
| Distillers.....                                | 12       | 40 to 150        | 50 00          |
| Draughtsmen<br>(architectural).....            | 8        | 30 to 100        | 50 00          |
| Drivers.....                                   | 16       | 80 to 100        | 60 00          |
| Drug and medi-<br>cine makers.....             | 8 1/2    | 60 to 125        | 80 00          |
| Engineers (ma-<br>rine).....                   | 12       | \$75 to \$150    | \$100 00       |
| Engineers (sta-<br>tionary).....               | 10       | 75 to 125        | 85 00          |
| Firemen (con-<br>sumptive).....                |          | 50 to 75         | 60 00          |
| Firemen (ma-<br>chine).....                    | 12       | \$40 to \$60     | \$50 00        |
| Florists.....                                  | 12       | 50 to 75         | 60 00          |
| Florists (boys).....                           | 10       | 65 to 80         | 75 00          |
| Hack-drivers.....                              | 10 to 14 | 50 to 60         | \$25 00        |
| Hatters.....                                   | 10 to 14 | 35 to 50         | 50 00          |
| Loggers.....                                   | 11       | \$30 to \$70     | 60 00          |
| Lumbermen.....                                 | 10       | 45 to 60         | 50 00          |
| Lumbermen.....                                 | 11       | \$30 to \$100    | \$40 00        |
| Macaroni fac-<br>tory employe.....             | 10       |                  | 50 00          |
| Maltmen.....                                   | 12       |                  | 90 00          |
| Messengers.....                                |          | 12 to 15         | 13 50          |
| Mirror silverers.....                          | 10       | 50 to 80         | 60 00          |
| Oil-pressers.....                              | 10       | \$30 to 35       | \$40 00        |
| Oystermen.....                                 | 12       | \$30 to 35       | \$40 00        |
| Paper-makers<br>(men).....                     | 12       | 30 to 100        | 50 00          |
| Paper-makers<br>(boys).....                    | 10       | 25 to 30         | 30 00          |
| Porters.....                                   | 10       | 40 to 60         | 60 00          |
| Refrigerators.....                             | 10       | \$25 to 100      | 60 00          |
| Rivermen.....                                  | 12       | 40 to 125        | \$60 00        |
| Sailors coast.....                             | 12       | 40 to 125        | 60 00          |
| Sailors (sea).....                             | 10       | 40 to 250        | 75 00          |
| Salt-makers.....                               | 10       | 50 to 90         | 60 00          |
| Salt-refiners.....                             | 10       |                  | 90 00          |
| Servants (men)<br>do (women).....              |          | \$30 to \$40     | \$25 00        |
| Spool-silk fac-<br>tory employes<br>(men)..... | 10       | \$15 to \$25     | 25 00          |
| Steamship men.....                             | 8        | 25 to 70         | 100 00         |
| Teasers.....                                   | 8        | 65 to 100        | 65 00          |
| Telegraph op-<br>erators men.....              | 9        | 60 to 90         | 84 00          |
| Telegraph op-<br>erators women.....            | 9        | 50 to 70         | 56 42          |
| Telegraph men-<br>sengers (boys).....          | 11       | 12 to 15         | 13 50          |
| Vaagueros.....                                 | 10 to 12 | \$45 to \$75     | \$50 00        |
| White-lead<br>makers (boys).....               | 10       | 20 to 30         | 25 00          |
| Winemakers.....                                | 9 to 10  | 65 to 150        | 75 00          |
| Woodcutters.....                               | 10       | 25 to 85         | 50 00          |
| Woolgraders.....                               | 10       | 100 to 125       | 100 00         |



# Tariff Comments

22

N A M E

TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Total Am't of Days.

Wages per Day. Total Amount. Remarks.

## ELKINS ON THE TARIFF.

Some Ideas That are Well Worthy the Consideration of Everybody—Common Sense Views on the Surplus.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch publishes a long interview with Stephen B. Elkins, the manager of the Blaine campaign of 1884. Below are presented extracts giving the salient points:

### REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

The result of my thought and study on the subject leads me to believe the internal revenue should be entirely abolished. This would reduce taxes about \$100,000,000 per annum, save the expense of their collection, about \$4,000,000, and dispense with the services of about 4,000 clerks and officers. I have been in favor of this for ten years. It is a war tax which has never been invoked except in cases of emergency; when the emergency has passed away the tax has been abolished. It is objectionable and has always been regarded as odious and inquisitorial and against the spirit of our free institutions.

### NO NEED FOR INTERNAL REVENUE.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the war. The question is, not how to raise money, but how to prevent its accumulation in the Treasury. The government does not heed the internal revenue tax. The only reason for it was the necessities of the government. These necessities furnished the only foundation in law for imposing it.

In New York City over 60,000 persons are employed in manufacturing clothing. From all reports the wages paid are low, especially to women. Taking off the government tax on whisky would throw no one out of employment. Taking it off clothing would, in order to meet wages paid in Europe, reduce to the starvation limit the wages of 60,000 persons in this city alone, if not destroy their means of livelihood and those dependent upon them. The price of cheap clothing then would be want and tears. We can better afford to pay present prices.

The government not needing the tax on whisky, alcohol and spirits, the only reason for imposing it is, that by doing so, it may serve to restrict or reduce their manufacture and sale. This is a police power, however, and does not belong to the general government, but to the states. The restriction or the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of whisky, spirits and alcohol is a state and not a federal power. This is the rule laid down in the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States by Judge Harlan, in the Kansas case. Under the constitution the general government has no power to enter into the business of looking after the morals of the people.

### NOT FREE WHISKY.

The taking off the tax by the general government does not mean free whisky, nor does it mean that whisky, alcohol and spirits will escape taxation. On the contrary, it makes the way clearer for the states to deal with the question and impose state taxation. The states need the taxes on whisky. If the people of the states could levy and collect the taxes now imposed by the general government on whisky, and appropriate it to pay expenses, this would enable them, to that extent, to reduce state taxation.

What the people need is relief from the burdens of state, county and municipal taxes. Indirect or customs tax is not burdensome. Therefore the taking off of the tax by the general government would indirectly aid the people of the states in the payment of all other taxes. In Illinois the license fee for selling liquor has been raised to \$500. The result is the revenue from that source has increased from \$700,000 to \$4,000,000, and the saloons reduced about one-third. Then again, taxation of whisky and alcohol by the government is a recognition of the right to manufacture and sell the same. This is offensive to the most advanced thought and to the best temperance element of the country. This element favors abolishing the internal revenue system.

### RAW MATERIALS.

Coal and iron ore are raw materials in the ground, but when the necessary labor is put on them to get them out of the ground and at the mouth of the mines, I think they will cease to be raw materials and more nearly approach manufactured articles. Wool on the sheep's back may be raw material, but when cut off, washed and baled ready for market it becomes a manufactured article. Putting what is called raw materials on the free list would reduce customs tax only about \$12,000,000. It would probably stimulate and favor the manufacturing interests on the seaboard or great waterways; but as against this the discrimination would be so great against the inland factories far removed from the seaboard that it would result in their destruction.

The inland manufacturing establishments would have to pay the freight from the seaboard on raw materials to their respective localities, and in case of a distance of even 500 miles, this would amount, according to the rate of freight, from \$2.50 to \$5 per ton. This would be in the nature of a tax on the inland manufacturer, while the factories of the seaboard and waterways would pay nothing. This would be taxing the inland factories out of existence for the benefit of those on the seaboard. In no sense would such a policy be national. It would be local and in the interest of certain sections. But the question becomes even more serious if raw materials produced in this country. This would lead to the throwing out of employment many thousands of coal and iron ore miners and largely reducing wool and other productions in the country. Of the 2,400 counties in the United States, all but 36 are engaged in sheep husbandry.

I would favor placing on the free list everything substantially needed in this country, and not made or produced here. I would make the duty on tin plate 2½¢ per pound, as was intended, or take it off entirely. It is said a duty of 2½¢ a pound on tin-plate would give employment to 50,000 persons. Although the free list amounted to \$233,000,000, I would still increase it. If, after this, the revenue should continue too abundant, I would increase the duties on all articles manufactured and raw materials produced in this country. I hold that the way to increase the revenue is to decrease the duties, and to decrease the revenue is to increase the duties. A duty may be prohibitory and not increase the cost of the article on which it is laid.

### PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION.

Several countries in Europe, notably Germany, are in some form or other following our example in adopting protection. The result shows they are increasing production and finding employment for their people. Protection has brought us unprecedented prosperity. Under it we have become the leading manufacturing and agricultural nation of the world, and built up a home trade that reaches now nearly sixty thousand million dollars per annum, compared with which our foreign trade becomes insignificant. England wants to share in our home trade. This is natural. England always seeks her own interest.

But we have our vast home trade, not with the aid of England, but in spite of her. It would be folly to divide it with her. Free traders point to England and English statesmanship as an example for Americans in the matter of free trade. They don't ask us, however, to follow her example and policy in gaining commercial supremacy on the seas. In the last 50 years England has paid, in the way of subsidies to build up her shipping interests, \$200,000,000. Let the United States do half as much in the same direction, and we will not only regain our shipping business, but furnish employment for 200,000 or 300,000 persons in building ships and manning them.

### PROTECTION GAINING EVERYWHERE.

Were it not for the feeling and prejudices growing out of the war against the Republican party, fostered to some extent by Democratic leaders to keep in power, the South would largely be for protection, and to the same extent Republican. The South, with vast natural resources, is becoming alive to the fact that in adhering to agricultural and not encouraging manufacturing interests, their people have made a great mistake. Compare Virginia and Kentucky with Pennsylvania and Ohio. This tells the whole story. Virginia, settled in 1607, has 42,450 square miles. Fifty-one per cent. of its labor is engaged in agriculture. Average value of cleared lands, \$9.42 per acre; woodland, \$7.48; population last census, 1,512,565. Pennsylvania, settled in 1638, has 42,215 square miles; average value per acre of cleared land, \$45.75; woodland, \$29.75; population, 4,282,891.

Kentucky, settled in about 1770, has 40,400 square miles; population, 1,648,690; average value per acre of cleared land, \$18.86; wood land, \$12.82; has but few manufactures. Ohio, settled in 1788, 41,060 square miles; average value per acre of cleared land, \$47.53; wood land, \$41.37; population, 3,108,062. Pennsylvania and Ohio are manufacturing as well as agricultural states, while Virginia and Kentucky have few manufacturing interests and depend largely upon agriculture. Mining and manufacturing have made the farming lands of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, embracing about 70,000,000 acres, worth about \$48 per acre, while Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, with 84,000,000 acres of farming lands, are worth only about \$10 per acre.

"But is not the Republican party, by its last platform, committed to a reduction of that tariff?"

"Not at all. Nothing is said about reducing the tariff. The platform pledges the party to 'correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus.' This it has been willing to do since 1884, but could not accomplish anything against a Democratic President and House. Correcting inequalities in the tariff does not mean the reduction of the internal tax and a wholesale or indiscriminate reduction of duties which would impair or break down our productive industries, degrade American labor by reducing wages to the level of those paid abroad, almost a starvation limit.

It means the removal of such inequalities as will grow up from time to time, under the operation of a great system of protection that must adapt itself to the needs and exigencies of a rapidly growing and expanding commerce. According to the Republican idea and party pledges, this must always be done, by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer, without injuring the wage earner or the great productive interests of the country, and done, too, by the friends of protection and not by free trade tariff tinkers, enemies of American wage earners. All things being equal, the wages in the long run under the iron law of competition will seek an equilibrium all over the world. Protection is the bar to the operation of this natural law in this country. Reduction of the tariff means reduction of wages.

Ch Union

Charles Fletcher, a manufacturer, at Providence, Rhode Island, says that the offer of free wool to the manufacturer is a bribe to induce him to desert his friends, the woolgrowers. He further says that a few, and a very few, have been thus beguiled; that low wages mean lower prices for goods. The following is an instructive table of his compiling, and we commend it to the careful perusal of all Free Traders:

"As this question is largely a wage question, a controversy between those who believe that the country is happier and better under a high wage system and those who think the wages ought to come down, and as there is so much difference of opinion between parties as to what the relative wages are at home and abroad, perhaps this table might be of interest. I compiled it myself. It represents the relative wages paid in one of my mills, and in one of a friend in Bradford, England, and you can rely on it as accurate.

Relative cost of labor in a woolen mill of 221 hands in Providence and of a similar mill in Bradford, England:

|                                        | Providence. | Bradford. |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
|                                        | Per week.   | Total.    |
| 45 small boys and girls, 14 years old  | \$ 3 25     | \$146 25  |
| 104 small boys and girls, 18 years old | 5 25        | 546 00    |
| 50 boys and girls, 21 years old        | 6 00        | 300 00    |
| 6 section hands                        | 13 50       | 15 00     |
| 2 overseers                            | 24 00       | 48 00     |
| 1 superintendent                       | 36 00       | 36 00     |
| 1 boss dyer                            | 30 00       | 30 00     |
| 8 laborers in dye house                | 7 00        | 56 00     |
| 1 watchman                             | 14 00       | 14 00     |
| 2 machinists for repairs               | 15 00       | 30 00     |
| 2 clerks                               | 15 00       | 30 00     |
| Total cost of weekly payroll           | \$132 25    | \$603 50  |

108 per cent. in favor of Providence operatives.

Now, one hundred per cent. is under rather than over the average difference between the wage lists of the two countries. It might be worth while for our Democratic free trade laboring men to paste this table in their hats and this fact in their memory, and go and brood a while."

## SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

### A Large Increase in the Total During February.

The total value of imports of merchandise to this port during the month of February shows an increase of \$1,139,077 over the value of January. The increase during the past month is mostly attributed to the heavy importations of Sugar from the Hawaiian Islands and Manila. The imports of Sugar from the Hawaiian Islands during the month amounted to over 21,200,000 pounds, as against 10,700,000 pounds during January. Last month the imports of Sugar from Manila was 10,080,000 pounds. Last month was the first month during which there had been any Sugar imported from that country since January, 1887, during which month 4,480,000 pounds were imported. The total value of imports from each country for the month are as follows:

| From—               | Value.      |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Hawaiian Islands    | \$1,116,532 |
| Japan               | 973,728     |
| England             | 666,759     |
| China               | 492,990     |
| Philippine Islands  | 282,332     |
| San Salvador        | 189,688     |
| Australia           | 162,430     |
| Guatemala           | 147,293     |
| France              | 143,470     |
| Italy               | 103,193     |
| British Columbia    | 99,281      |
| Germany             | 83,666      |
| Belgium             | 87,566      |
| Cuba                | 46,871      |
| Scotland            | 33,294      |
| Costa Rica          | 32,657      |
| Mexico              | 22,050      |
| French Possessions  | 17,722      |
| Ireland             | 13,976      |
| British East Indies | 10,532      |
| Dutch East Indies   | 4,326       |

Total.....\$4,710,838

Of the total imports for the month there was imported by rail the amount of \$316,996, leaving the total imports by sea, \$4,393,842.

Of the total amount there was

Brought in—Steam Sail.

American vessels.....\$1,654,713 \$849,493

Foreign vessels.....853,353 1,353,279

Totals.....\$2,508,066 \$2,202,772

Entered for—

Immediate Consumption.....\$4,243,293

Warehouse.....467,545

Total.....\$4,710,838

Entered—

Free.....\$2,989,652

Dutiable.....1,721,186

Total.....\$4,710,838

Of the total imports there was entered for immediate transportation by rail, \$205,191.

TREASURE IMPORTS.

The imports of Treasure by sea during the month were as follows:

From—Amount.

Mexico.....\$111,462

Australia.....50,342

Japan.....32,700

British Columbia.....9,200

China.....979

French Possessions.....

Total.....\$224,679

The above amount was of the following descriptions:

American Coin.....\$35,154

Foreign Coin.....58,042

Foreign Bars and Bullion.....19,996

Totals.....\$113,192

\$111,487

Will the crank who says that we would be able to flood the world with our goods if the duty were removed from raw materials please inform us what's the matter with cotton? It seems to us that our supply of that raw material is as cheap as that enjoyed by any nation in the world, yet some how or other we don't seem to be able to get away with our foreign competitors in the outside markets. Perhaps wages have something to do with the case. We throw out the suggestion as a possible explanation of a singular fact. It won't harmonize with the free-trade theory, but it's a condition that confronts us, and not a theory.







# Tariff Comments

22

N A M E

TARIFF READJUSTMENT.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
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Remarks.

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Kentucky, settled in about 1770, has 40,400 square miles; population, 1,648,690; average value per acre of cleared land, \$18.86; wood land, \$12.82; has but few manufactures. Ohio, settled in 1788, 41,060 square miles; average value per acre of cleared land, \$47.53; wood land, \$41.37; population, 3,108,062. Pennsylvania and Ohio are manufacturing as well as agricultural states, while Virginia and Kentucky have few manufacturing interests and depend largely upon agriculture. Mining and manufacturing have made the farming lands of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, embracing about 70,000,000 acres, worth about \$48 per acre, while Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, with 84,000,000 acres of farming lands, are worth only about \$10 per acre.

"But is not the Republican party, by its last platform, committed to a reduction of that tariff?"

"Not at all. Nothing is said about reducing the tariff. The platform pledges the party to 'correct the inequalities of the tariff and reduce the surplus.' This it has been willing to do since 1884, but could not accomplish anything against a Democratic President and House. Correcting inequalities in the tariff does not mean the reduction of the internal tax and a wholesale or indiscriminate reduction of duties which would impair or break down our productive industries, degrade American labor by reducing wages to the level of those paid abroad, almost a starvation limit.

It means the removal of such inequalities as will grow up from time to time, under the operation of a great system of protection that must adapt itself to the needs and exigencies of a rapidly growing and expanding commerce. According to the Republican idea and party pledges, this must always be done, by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer, without injuring the wage earner or the great productive interests of the country,—and done, too, by the friends of protection and not by free trade tariff tinkers, enemies of American wage earners. All things being equal, the wages in the long run under the iron law of competition will seek an equilibrium all over the world. Protection is the bar to the operation of this natural law in this country. Reduction of the tariff means reduction of wages.

Ch Union

Charles Fletcher, a manufacturer, at Providence, Rhode Island, says that the offer of free wool to the manufacturer is a bribe to induce him to desert his friends, the woolgrowers. He further says that a few, and a very few, have been thus beguiled; that low wages mean lower prices for goods. The following is an instructive table of his compiling, and we commend it to the careful perusal of all Free Traders:

"As this question is largely a wage question, a controversy between those who believe that the country is happier and better under a high wage system and those who think the wages ought to come down, and as there is so much difference of opinion between parties as to what the relative wages are at home and abroad, perhaps this table might be of interest. I compiled it myself. It represents the relative wages paid in one of my mills, and in one of a friend in Bradford, England, and you can rely on it as accurate.

Relative cost of labor in a woolen mill of 221 hands in Providence and of a similar mill in Bradford, England:

|                                        | Providence.      | Bradford.        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                        | Per week. Total. | Per week. Total. |
| 45 small boys and girls, 14 years old  | \$ 25 \$146 25   | \$ 10 \$67 50    |
| 104 small boys and girls, 18 years old | 5 25 546 00      | 2 50 260 00      |
| 50 boys and girls, 21 years old        | 6 00 300 00      | 3 00 150 00      |
| 6 section hands                        | 13 50 68 00      | 7 00 35 00       |
| 2 overseers                            | 24 00 120 00     | 9 00 45 00       |
| 1 superintendent                       | 36 00 180 00     | 15 00 75 00      |
| 1 boss dyer                            | 50 00 250 00     | 10 00 50 00      |
| 8 laborers in dye house                | 7 00 35 00       | 4 50 22 50       |
| 1 watchman                             | 14 00 70 00      | 6 00 30 00       |
| 2 machinists for repairs               | 15 00 75 00      | 7 50 37 50       |
| 2 clerks                               | 15 00 75 00      | 7 00 35 00       |

Total cost of weekly payroll..... \$1,312 25 \$303 50  
108 per cent. in favor of Providence operatives.

Now, one hundred per cent. is under rather than over the average difference between the wage lists of the two countries. It might be worth while for our Democratic free trade laboring men to paste this table in their hats and this fact in their memory, and go and brood a while."

## SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

### A Large Increase in the Total During February.

The total value of imports of merchandise to this port during the month of February shows an increase of \$1,139,077 over the value of January. The increase during the past month is mostly attributed to the heavy importations of Sugar from the Hawaiian Islands and Manila. The imports of Sugar from the Hawaiian Islands during the month amounted to over 21,200,000 pounds, as against 10,700,000 pounds during January. Last month the imports of Sugar from Manila was 10,050,000 pounds. Last month was the first month during which there had been any Sugar imported from that country since January, 1887, during which month 4,480,000 pounds were imported. The total value of imports from each country for the month are as follows:

| From—                    | Value.      |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Hawaiian Islands.....    | \$1,116,532 |
| Japan.....               | 978,728     |
| England.....             | 695,759     |
| China.....               | 492,980     |
| Philippine Islands.....  | 282,432     |
| San Salvador.....        | 189,686     |
| Australia.....           | 162,430     |
| Guatemala.....           | 147,293     |
| France.....              | 143,470     |
| Italy.....               | 108,193     |
| British Columbia.....    | 98,481      |
| Germany.....             | 93,668      |
| Belgium.....             | 57,856      |
| Cuba.....                | 46,371      |
| Scotland.....            | 39,204      |
| Costa Rica.....          | 32,657      |
| Mexico.....              | 22,050      |
| Ireland.....             | 17,722      |
| French Possessions.....  | 15,976      |
| British East Indies..... | 10,532      |
| Dutch East Indies.....   | 4,325       |

Total.....\$4,710,838  
Of the total imports for the month there was imported by rail the amount of \$316,996, leaving the total imports by sea, \$4,393,842.

Of the total amount there was  
Brought in—Steam.....\$849,493  
American vessels.....\$1,654,713  
Foreign vessels.....853,353  
1,353,279

Totals.....\$2,508,056 \$2,202,772  
Entered for—  
Immediate Consumption.....\$4,248,293  
Warehouse.....467,545

Total.....\$4,710,838  
Entered—  
Free.....\$2,989,652  
Dutiable.....1,721,186

Total.....\$4,710,838  
Of the total imports there was entered for immediate transportation by rail, \$205,191.

### TREASURE IMPORTS.

The imports of Treasure by sea during the month were as follows:  
From—Amount.  
Mexico.....\$111,462  
Australia.....50,342  
Japan.....32,700  
British Columbia.....19,996  
China.....9,200  
French Possessions.....979

Total.....\$224,679  
The above amount was of the following descriptions:

|                               | Gold.     | Silver.   |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| American Coin.....            | \$35,154  | \$3,079   |
| Foreign Coin.....             | 58,042    | 83,079    |
| Foreign Bars and Bullion..... | 19,996    | 102,408   |
| Totals.....                   | \$113,192 | \$111,487 |

Will the crank who says that we would be able to flood the world with our goods if the duty were removed from raw materials please inform us what's the matter with cotton? It seems to us that our supply of that raw material is as cheap as that enjoyed by any nation in the world, yet some how or other we don't seem to be able to get away with our foreign competitors in the outside markets. Perhaps wages have something to do with the case. We throw out the suggestion as a possible explanation of a singular fact. It won't harmonize with the free-trade theory, but it's a condition that confronts us, and not a theory.



# THURMAN'S SPEECH.

The acknowledged position which Allen G. Thurman holds in the Democratic party, not only on account of his Vice-Presidential candidacy, but also because of his life-long service in the party, entitles any utterance of his to a respectful hearing. He has the right to expect that his arguments will be answered by arguments, and not dismissed with a simple negation, as might be the case with others of his party, and so the duty devolves upon his political opponents to show not alone that he is wrong, but wherein he is wrong.

His first formal speech of the pending campaign was made at Toledo. Its subject was the tariff, and the greater portion of his address was confined to the proposition advanced by Cleveland in his December message—that the amount of import duty is added to the price of articles of similar kind made at home, and is paid by the consumer. To be accurate, we quote his language literally. Mr. Thurman said:

The tariff is a tax levied by the general Government on importations brought into the United States for sale, the effect of which is to raise the price of every commodity thus imported, and also the price of all domestic commodities of the same nature made within the United States. This tax is paid by the consumer of the article. He pays it not to the tax gatherer, not to any officer of the Government, but he pays it in the prices which he gives for every protected article he buys. Let me suppose, for instance, by way of illustration, that an importer purchased in England enough cloth to make a suit of clothes. He pays for it there, say \$10. He brings it to the United States. Before he can even get it out of the Custom-house at the place where he lands, he must pay a tax called the tariff, and the probability is, among the enormous rates in the schedule on woolen goods, that he will pay a tax of not less than 60 cents on a dollar. Of course, this, with each merchant's profit, continues and is on the goods when they are sold to the consumer, so that by the time one of you buys this cloth you find that you have to pay for it from \$16 to \$20.

Let it be noticed that as to the increased price of domestic-made articles, Judge Thurman contents himself with a simple assertion, while as to the imported article he gives an illustration, and one which no one will attempt to refute.

As to his assertion, borrowed from Mr. Cleveland, that the effect of the tariff is to raise the price of every commodity made in the United States of the same character as imported commodities, we deny it absolutely and directly, and propose to point out where Mr. Thurman is wrong.

To show to what lengths of absurdity such an idea can lead free-trade theorists, we quote from an American free-trade writer, Professor Perry of Williams College, whose "Elements of Political Economy" has reached its nineteenth edition. Professor Perry says:

It now we may fairly suppose that, on the average, for each one foreign article paying a duty into the Treasury, there were four domestic articles raised each in price as much as the foreign article paid in duty, then it follows that the people paid in each of those years under chiefly protective tariff taxes \$632,000,000, or \$12,640,000,000 in all, no penny of which went into the Treasury of the United States; that this is a reasonable supposition appears partly from the known proportion between imported and domestic as to several leading articles; for example, of steel rails in 1880 the domestic was twenty times the imported, and the people paid nineteen times more under that duty than the Treasury got. On woolen blankets in 1881 the Treasury took in less than \$2000, while the people paid in the extra price of blankets more than 1000 times that sum that year; and on iron goods of all kinds we have seen that the average duty was about 77 per cent, while the vast bulk consumed is known to be of domestic production.

Professor Perry soared so high into the realms of speculation that we grow dizzy in trying to follow him. We shall return to solid ground with the satisfaction of one who has made his first balloon voyage, and his last, and rejoice to find ourselves again in the region of something more substantial than clouds and vapor.

If Judge Thurman and Professor Perry are right, it must follow that prices of most articles of necessity which are manufactured abroad are higher in America than the country where they are made, for that is the substance of Thurman's argument. For example, an American blanket must cost as much as an English blanket with the duty added; an American piece of cutlery must cost the consumer the Sheffield price plus the amount of the import duty.

It happens that in 1882 the Iron and Steel Association of the United States published a list of comparative prices of articles in their line of business, and it may be of interest to reproduce it. Here it is:

|                                                          | English price.... | American price.... |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Axes, No. 2, per doz.....                                | \$ 9 00           | \$ 9 50            |
| Augers, cast steel, per doz, 1 in                        | 4 48              | 5 76               |
| Augers, cast steel, per doz, 2 in                        | 12 00             | 11 52              |
| Auger bits, per doz, 1½ inches.                          | 4 48              | 3 00               |
| Chisels, socket framing, 1 inch                          | 3 72              | 5 76               |
| Chisels, socket framing, 2 inch                          | 7 00              | 8 74               |
| Hatchets, shingling, No. 2, doz                          | 6 00              | 5 25               |
| Pickaxes, best assorted, cwt....                         | 7 00              | 9 00               |
| Saws, hand, 26 inches, best....                          | 13 48             | 15 00              |
| Saws, hand, 26 inches, common                            | 6 00              | 5 00               |
| Saws, cross-cut, 4 feet.....                             | 2 36              | 2 00               |
| Saws, cross-cut, 4½ feet.....                            | 2 60              | 2 25               |
| Saws, cross-cut, 5 feet.....                             | 3 12              | 3 12               |
| Planes, jack, 18 inches, 2½ double iron, per doz.....    | 15 00             | 10 20              |
| Strap hinges, light, doz pair....                        | 1 48              | 1 00               |
| Wrought iron hasps and staples, 8 inches, per dozen..... | 72                | 65                 |
| Coffee-mills, box, sq. No. 1, ea.                        | 84                | 67                 |
| Cast steel shears, 8 in, per doz.                        | 6 00              | 4 20               |
| Shovels, No. 2, square, per doz.                         | 7 48              | 5 00               |
| Door-knobs, mineral, per doz..                           | 2 48              | 1 00               |

It will be seen that the price of some of the articles in this list is higher in America than in England, but that as to a great majority of them the price is lower here than there. How does this suit the Thurman theory that the amount of duty is added to the price of similar articles of domestic manufacture?

Let us take another illustration and for this purpose it is necessary to revert to free-trade times in our own country, that is, to the year 1860, before the adoption of what Mr. Cleveland calls our present "vicious, inequitable and illogical tariff system." The following is a table of comparative prices in 1860 and 1884:

|                                   | 1860.   | 1884.  | Reduction Per ct. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| Common sheetings, per yard.....   | \$0 08¾ | \$0 07 | 20                |
| Drills, per yard.....             | 08¾     | 06¾    | 22                |
| Prints, per yard.....             | 09½     | 06     | 34                |
| Pig iron, per ton.....            | 23 00   | 20 00  | 14                |
| Iron, refined, per pound.....     | 03      | 02½    | 25                |
| Fancy cassimeres, per yard.....   | 65      | 50     | 23                |
| Common woolens, per yard.....     | 1 50    | 1 00   | 33                |
| Medium blankets, per yard.....    | 5 00    | 3 75   | 28                |
| Men's pegged boots, per pair..... | 2 50    | 2 17   | 15                |
| Crockery, per crate....           | 95 30   | 57 89  | 38                |

To show still further the grievous error into which Judge Thurman has fallen, we give some prices of blankets in 1860 and 1887, the figures being taken directly from the books of one of the leading blanket manufacturers of the United States. There are several grades of blankets, which for convenience may be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., and the following are the comparative prices under free trade and under protection:

|               | 1860.  | 1887.  |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Number 1..... | \$2 00 | \$1 02 |
| Number 2..... | 2 25   | 1 31   |
| Number 3..... | 2 50   | 2 45   |
| Number 4..... | 3 50   | 1 90   |
| Number 5..... | 3 75   | 2 58   |
| Number 6..... | 7 50   | 4 35   |
| Number 7..... | 10 00  | 5 85   |
| Number 8..... | 13 00  | 6 80   |

It would be possible to multiply these illustrations almost indefinitely, but we must content ourselves with one more, which demonstrates, if demonstration is possible, that the tariff is not paid solely by the consumer, but is shared by the foreign manufacturer. The first Bessemer steel rail was made in this country in 1865. At that time there was a duty of 45 per cent on the foreign product, which continued until January 1, 1871, when the duty was changed to a specific duty of \$28 a ton. In 1867 steel rails were selling in the American market for \$138 in gold. In 1870 the price had fallen to \$106 75, when the duty of \$28 was imposed. Now, if Judge Thurman is correct, the price should have risen to \$134 75. But what was the fact? Under the stimulus of protection, the mills of our own country went to work, and the price of steel rails went down from \$138 in 1867 to \$31 50 a ton in March, 1888. In the light of such a fact, what becomes of the theory that the duty enhances the cost and becomes a tax upon the consumer?

We have devoted this space to Judge Thurman's speech not because of its intrinsic merit, but lest some may be led away by the mere personality of the speaker. But the day has past when the



then sent her boy to the different places where figs were grown and gathered and pickled a little over three bushels more for the winter. To call them delicious but faintly expresses their good qualities. As the members of the society expressed an earnest wish to get the receipt for making this pickle, we give it:

"To ten pounds of fruit allow four pounds brown sugar, one quart good vinegar, one cup of whole spices, cinnamon, cloves, allspice and cassia seeds; put the vinegar, sugar and spices on and let them come to a boil; then add the figs and boil till tender; put all in a jar and scald for three mornings; then put them in jars and scald."

It must be recollected that these were made from the first crop of figs, which is not so good as the second crop. We hope that our readers will give this a trial and let us know the result.

#### No Danger of Too Much Fruit.

In an interview with Washington Porter, senior member of the firm of Porter Brothers & Co. of Chicago, a firm that handles many thousand tons of California fruit every year, Mr. Porter said to a reporter anent overproduction of fruit:

"Yes, I have been all about the State, and have noticed the large and increasing area in fruit trees, but I am not afraid of fruit-raising here being overdone. I used to think that way years ago, but new markets are opening all the time. The increasing population here will make a greater local demand, and then the Eastern fruit districts are constantly failing or dying out. Last season the fruit crop of Delaware, Maryland and all that peninsula country was almost a failure, and California fruit was consequently in great demand. The old orchards are shortening down and dying in many places. There is a large undeveloped area here adapted to fruit raising. Just look at that Fresno country—at what it was a few years ago and now. Fresno raisins are more sought after than foreign raisins. At a fair we had in Chicago a few years ago I took a box of the choicest Dehesia raisins, covered all marks up carefully and put them alongside of California raisins. I had dealers, expert judges of raisins, come and look at the two boxes, and I tell you not one could tell which was the California product and which the imported."

"And then French prunes in California are the finest in the world. The product is famous, and yet we do not produce here one-tenth of the amount annually brought to this country from Europe. Apricots, too, are the best that can be produced anywhere. The demand for canned and dried fruits and fancy preserves is increasing very rapidly. Some people here are just beginning to put up fancy fruit preserves like some French products, only invariably the fruit used here is better than that from abroad. The canning trade is growing. One of the dealers here told me that last year he sent 600 cases of canned fruit to Europe, just for an experiment, and now orders have come back to him for 7000 cases, which is a pretty fair increase in one year. A great many families East buy the California fruit and can it for themselves, some persons always preferring this way to getting the fruit already canned."

#### Horticulture for Women.

Vicks' Magazine.

There is a constantly increasing class of outdoor workers among women, who become such because of a better understanding of the laws of health and a necessity for outdoor exercise. Some of these are content to follow in the beaten path, procure a few seeds and spend the summer in transplanting, weeding, watering and admiring the flowers. Others go farther, and try to add interest by increasing the size of their garden, one Southern lady I heard of pushing matters in this direction until her garden measured nearly an acre, and her varieties exhausted a prominent catalogue. Such an extension of operations is neither profitable or possible to most ladies who seek health and amusement in their gardens, nor does it meet the wants of those who wish to step a trifle out of the beaten path. Here and there one goes a step farther and crosses the threshold of the greenhouse and explores a very little the mysteries of artificial plant propagation and growth. Beyond this none go, leaving unexplored some of the most attractive and interesting byways of horticulture.

Methods of propagation by budding and grafting, the starting of difficult seeds, the laws by which the increase of many plants is governed and general botanical knowledge are sealed books to many women who, if they would only venture to look into them, would be surprised and delighted at the depth of amusement and instruction to be found therein.

#### Thinning Fruit.

Some of the best fruitgrowers in Western New York—a famous fruit country—make a regular practice of thinning the fruit on the trees when a heavy crop is promised. Here is what a well-known grower writes: "We practice thinning our plums, pears and quinces and are well satisfied that there is nothing more important in fruit-culture than thinning the fruit on the tree when we have a full crop." Many farmers who have not tried this think it requires too much time, and that the benefits are not pronounced enough to pay for this time. Those who practice thinning—that is, the removal of small and poor fruit—say it pays as well as pruning. For example, A. S. Dyckman, one of the best-known peach-growers of Michigan, writes thus about it: "It certainly pays in the Michigan peach belt to thin peaches. We are now in the midst of thinning. The following is a good rule for thinning: For a twig of last year's growth six inches long leave one peach; for a twig ten inches long leave two peaches; for a twig fifteen inches long leave three peaches. Most people wait until near the pit-hardening period, when the full effect of insect injury can be easily determined. Thinning promotes longevity in the tree, insures greater size, uniformity and better flavor to the fruit."

#### Consider the Lilies.

The pink pond lily has been claimed as a native of Cape Cod only, but the *American Garden* tells us that Sweden is a claimant for the honor of having an original one, and likewise that it is found growing wild in various parts of this country and Canada. There are other native water lilies, such as the *nymphœa adorata* and the so-called lotus, *nelumbium speciosum*, which grows naturally in several places as far north as Central Michigan, that may be cultivated in many of our ponds, lakes and streams. The August issue of the *American Garden* of New York is largely taken up with this subject of the culture of water plants, including various beautiful foreign species. The articles are finely illustrated, and the number as a whole should have a marked influence upon the development of this interesting phase of gardening.

#### Money in Nectarines.

Riverside Press.

As a sample of what can be done in something besides oranges in this valley, we learn from Mr. T. B. Drinkwater, who is at work on the Kimball ranch, formerly belonging to Dr. H. Graves, that he has picked 1500 pounds of nectarines from one tree and there are about 150 pounds still on the tree. He sells the fruit at \$20 per ton, which would give \$16 50 as the income from one tree. There are from 100 to 125 trees to the acre in the orchard, which would give an income of \$1650 to \$2000 per acre per year for an orchard of nectarines.

Send \$22 and get the CHRONICLE's high arm sewing machine and the WEEKLY CHRONICLE, mailed to any address in the United States, for one year.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

##### PALACE HOTEL.

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| J Royer, Mass          | Miss Martil, do        |
| W P Fowle, Col         | Miss Roberson, do      |
| E D Silent, N B        | J H Flickinger, do     |
| C R Sabin, St Helena   | D M M Mullin, do       |
| H Warren, England      | G W Fennell, N Y       |
| H Smyth, do            | Mrs H E Maynard, Ills  |
| C Jenkins & w, Toronto | L Daughtis & s, do     |
| B Cory, Boston         | J M Connor, Sac        |
| H L Sprague, N Y       | A E Dickinson, Cal     |
| E A Lundy, Santa Cruz  | E H Alsip & d, do      |
| J P Parker, do         | G Politz, Sac          |
| R Hodnett, Sydney      | Sig Rhemstrom, Ohio    |
| F R Gilbert, N Y       | Geo F King, Cincinnati |
| W A Wallan, Pa         | A Sturgeis, Chicago    |
| Mrs Sneed, N Y         | W G Clayton, Cal       |
| W Thompson, Reno       | A H Mirale, do         |
| Mr & Mrs Struth, Eng   | C W Seabury, Col       |
| Miss C B Holden, Kan   | W T Barton, do         |
| Miss L F Sherwood, do  | P Goldstone, city      |
| Miss L Sherwood, do    | M F Smith, Cal         |



## PLACED ON RECORD.

Democrats Working for  
Free Trade.An Attempt to Ruin the  
Raisin Industry.Biggs Votes to Injure His Own  
State—Republicans  
All Right.

Special Dispatch to the CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The raisins clause in the Mills bill was reached this afternoon. The present tariff on raisins is 2 cents per pound. The Malaga raisin-growers and the raisin-dealers in Spain petitioned some time ago through the Secretary of State that our tariff on raisins be modified, as their importations to this country were steadily decreasing. Bayard recommended that the present tariff on raisins be changed, and the Democrats of the Committee on Ways and Means in the bill which they prepared reduced the tariff from 2 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. It was that clause in the bill which was reached this afternoon. The attack on the raisin industry of California contained in the Mills bill is regarded as the most vital assault on California in the entire measure. All the Californians were present except Thompson, and all the Republicans—Vandever, Morrow, McKenna and Felton—spoke against reducing the tariff on raisins and voted against it, but Biggs spoke in favor of a reduction of the tariff on raisins, and voted in favor of the reduction in the Mills bill, but Mr. Biggs did not fail to repeat, with a confusion of thought in which he excels, that he is a protectionist.

Vandever offered an amendment to the clause in the bill restoring the tariff to the present rate, and made a very strong and businesslike speech in favor of his amendment. He was followed by McKenna, who also urged in an able speech the adoption of Vandever's amendment. McKenna gave a fair chance to Biggs and Thompson and the Democrats of the House to support the amendment. He discarded political considerations in his remarks. He conceded the necessity of fealty to party in most things, but it was not involved in this. They could support the amendment and be consistent and loyal. It and they had the precedent in other amendments. It was justified by the spirit of the Mills bill. Raisins, at least the higher qualities, were not necessities of life. The wholesale price of foreign raisins was from 7 cents per pound to 40 cents per pound. The import value at the Custom-house was but  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. It was plain that 2 cents were no protection. The industry in California was new and rapidly advancing. It had advanced from 6000 boxes, in 1873, to 800,000 in 1887, and was expected to reach 1,500,000 this year, and would consume in their manufacture 150,000,000 pounds of grapes.

McKenna further said that if he dared to mention politics he would say that more Democrats were interested in the amendment than Republicans. Democrats may not leave their party on account of the amendment, but if the amendment should be adopted they would have a kinder feeling for their party and better hope for it.

Morrow contended that, assuming that a reduction in the tariff rate on articles mentioned in the Mills bill was necessary, he insisted that the discrimination against California was unjust in that the permanent percentage of reduction was greater upon articles produced in California than upon articles produced in the Southern States, for instance, rice. The duty on rice was equivalent to an ad valorem duty of more than 100 per cent. The reduction of the Mills bill upon this article was only from 10 to 20 per cent on the various grades of cleaned and uncleaned rice, while the reduction on raisins from 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents was equal to a reduction of 25 per cent ad valorem. Morrow claimed that the agreement in favor of the retention of a large percentage of the duty on rice, as made by the gentlemen from the South, would apply with even greater force to the protection of raisins in California and an average of 1 per cent greater protection was retained for rice than for raisins. He also claimed that the raisin industry was just at that early stage of development when the present state of duty should be retained to encourage its further development in the interest of the consumer, as well as in the interest of the producer.

Felton stated that he had heard much concerning the depressed condition of the agricultural interests. It had been repeated frequently on the floor of the House that labor and capital in agriculture were not remunerative. He stated that there was too much truth in this and the reason for it was the great competition in agriculture. A glance at the immense amount of land under cultivation, the fertility of the soil, the vast progress made in that industry by reason of railroad building, and the immense amount of land still to be had almost for the taking showed the keen competition which the farmer endured. He stated that there was practically no produce market, because we could not compete with the cheap labor and cheap lands of other countries of the world. He stated that he was in favor of first protecting the industries of the soil, and here was an opportunity. The Democrats had repeatedly asserted that they were the friends of the agriculturist, and now was a chance for them to show their good faith. He stated that the raisin industry in this country was still in its infancy, and that it needs protection at the present time. He stated that many people in California had invested all they had in raisin vineyards, and to force them now into competition with Malaga raisin-growers would injure them very much.

Biggs in his speech asserted that he was a protectionist, and that he was in favor of protecting every interest of California and the United States, but he concluded by a defense of the Mills bill. He declared that it gave as much protection to the raisin-growers as the present tariff law, because its  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents duty was equal to 2 cents duty, because the Mills bill allowed no rebate for damages, while the old law did allow such rebate.

Unfortunately for Mr. Biggs, it was developed in a subsequent colloquy between McMillan, of the Committee on Ways and Means, and McKenna, that his assertion was not true. McKenna asked McMillan if refusing such a rebate amounted to one-half a cent a pound. Mr. McMillan replied that he could not say that it would; that he had understood that 5 per cent had often been allowed under the damage clause; but the fact is the maximum rebate is only 10 per cent and the reduction of one-half cent a pound on raisins is a reduction of 25 per cent.

Morrow subsequently pointed out that it was seldom or never allowed on raisins because it was seldom or never necessary to be allowed. So Mr. Biggs' excuse for voting against the amendment and voting for the Mills bill cannot be sustained.

Vandever's amendment was defeated by a close vote. It is quite probable that his amendment would have been adopted had the two California Democrats supported it. The Democratic majority in the House then adopted the clause in the Mills bill reducing the tariff on raisins from 2 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound.

## PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

## Plans for New Life-Saving Stations

## —Oregon Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Life-Saving Bureau is at present engaged in perfecting plans for the repair and improvement of the existing life-saving stations of the



Return to above address.

General reward.

**LOST—MONEY BY NOT BUYING** the clothing of the ORIGINAL MISFIT PARLORS, n. w. cor. Post and Dupont sts.

#### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

**A** 1 **HOLSTEINS—ONLY LARGE HERD** of Aggies and Netherlands; registered Berkshire; catalogues. F. H. BURKE, 401 Montgomery st.

**CURIOSITIES, BOTH ANCIENT AND** modern, bought, sold and exchanged; mining specimens, old coins, shells, Indian relics of all kinds. NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay st.

**COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOWCASES,** mirrors; cheap. BOMAN, 13 Stockton st.

**FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE TO** work a deep-well pump; Tucker building. Apply at this office.

**GRAND CHINESE AND JAPANESE IM-**ported fancy goods; wholesale and retail. 709 Sacramento st. YIN ON TAI & CO.

**HALL'S SAFE, NEARLY NEW; COST** \$100. FRANK COLLINS & CO., 939 Market st.

**HARDWARE AND NAILS AT LOW** rates. 3 Spear st., near Market.

**PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN,** Plymouth Rock and Chinese eggs for setting. CHARLES HENDERSON, 14 Montgomery st.

#### SUMMER RESORTS.

**A** LUM ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS, 7 miles east of San Jose, Cal., G. B. Poppe, proprietor; these springs are among the best on the coast; lovely climate, free from wind and fog; strong hot sulphur baths; terms, \$10 per week; everything first class; stage connections at San Jose; open all the year.

**CYPRESS LAWN FRUIT FARM, NEAR** Napa—First-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Add. T. H. EPLEY, Napa, Cal.

**FOR FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON A FRUIT** farm address P. O. box 153, Napa City, Cal.

**GLEN WILDWOOD, FORMERLY GLEN** Willis, is now open for the season; everything new; good fishing; fine shooting; elegant bathing; cold sulphur springs; soda springs. How to get there: Take the 8:30 A. M. train from Fourth and Townsend sts.; get off at Madrone; carriage always in waiting.

F. E. DRAKE, Secretary.

**HOWARD SPRINGS, LAKE COUNTY—**This old-established watering place is now open for the accommodation of guests, and its 14 different springs are very beneficial for curing malaria, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, catarrh, dyspepsia, liver and kidney diseases, asthma, chronic dysentery, chills and fever, and all skin diseases; take Lower Lake stage at Calistoga after arrival of morning train leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock; send for circulars. PHIL STEBEN, Proprietor.

**HAZEL GLEN HOTEL, SUNOL GLEN, ALA-**meda county; hotel opposite depot; first-class rooms and table; scenery; driving and bathing; hunting and fishing; livery stable connected with hotel. C. A. MARSTON, prop.

**HOTEL DE REDWOOD, SANTA CRUZ** mountains; send for circular. MYRON S. COX, Laurel Station, Santa Cruz co., Cal.

**LA JOTA VILLA—HOWELL MT.—A** quiet resort among the pines; new house and cottages. W. C. AIKEN, St. Helena.

**NAPA SODA SPRINGS, LOCATED ON** the mountain side, 5 miles northeast of Napa City; climate uniform and agreeable; natural mineral water; natural scenery; unsurpassed hot Napa soda water baths. Address JACKSON & WOOSTER, Napa Soda Springs Postoffice.

**PACIFIC OCEAN HOUSE, MONTEREY,** Cal.—This new hotel is the leading family and commercial house of Monterey, with elegantly furnished sunny rooms; the house is centrally located on Main street, two minutes' walk from the beach, railroad depots or steamer landing. Terms, from \$1.50 to \$2 a day; free bus to and from all trains and steamers.

**PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRINGS—STAGES** connect at Los Gatos with Southern Pacific Coast Railroad trains, leaving San Francisco at 8:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. LEWIS A. SAGE, Proprietor.

**SUMMER HOME FARM, SANTA CRUZ** mountains; redwood forests, swimming, boating, fishing, shooting; telephone connection with San Francisco; coach meets 8:15 narrow-gauge daily and 2:45 Saturdays; see photographs at ferry landings, send for circular. B. C. BROWN, Glenwood.

**THE GREAT MINERAL SPRINGS—**Sulphur, iron, soda, magnesia, etc.—are now open; 3 hours' ride from S. F. via Tiburon. L. PLEPPE, Prop., Windsor, Sonoma co., Cal.

**THE S. F. HOTEL GAZETTE CONTAINS** a list of best resorts, their terms and how to get there. Office, 420 Kearny st.

**WILLOW FARM, SUNOL GLEN, ALA-**meda county; a family summer resort.

**WHITE OAK FARM, IN THE MOUNT-**ains. Address W. H. HIATT, Cloverdale.

#### DENTISTS.

**AS A FAVOR TO MY PATRONS I WILL** establish many permanent branch offices throughout the State; June 1st four will be opened—in San Jose, Watsonville, Salinas and Santa Cruz—where teeth will be extracted painlessly by my electrical methods; no gas, cocaine, ether or chloroform used; they are death-dealing drugs; seven first prizes awarded by Mechanics' and State Fairs hang in my magnificent establishment, where fifteen operators, occupying a three-story building, are kept busy day and night; all work reasonable and warranted. DR. G. W. LEEK, 6 O'Farrell st., San Francisco.

**A FULL SET OF TEETH FOR \$7; FILL-**ings at lowest prices; work warranted. DR. C. A. PERRY, 841 Market, opp. Balwin.

**CROOME DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 823** Market, above 4th—GAS SPECIALISTS; only safe and reliable anesthetic in use for painless extraction of teeth; SIMPLE, HARMLESS, PLEASANT, SURE artificial teeth from \$7 per set; filling from \$1; extracting 50c; gas \$1.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 806** Market st. (Phelan building)—Gas specialists; positively extract teeth without pain; only office that makes and gives the celebrated Colton gas; 50,000 references; established 1863; also performs all operations in dentistry. DR. CHARLES W. DECKER.

**CHALFANT, MOST PRACTICAL DENT-**ist in the city. 8 Mason st., n. e. cor. Market.

**DR. A. LUDLUM HILL, 1443 MARKET** st.; no charge for extracting when plate is made; old plates made over like new; teeth from \$8 per set; extracting, 50 cents.

**DR. H. CRAIGIE—ROOM 113 PHELAN** Building, 806 Market st.

**DR. C. H. WILSON, DENTIST, 925 MAR-**ket st., opposite Mason, San Francisco.

**DR. BOLTON, 805 HOWARD ST.—OLD** prices and superior work; teeth \$8 a set.

**H. O. MASSIE, DENTIST, 114 GEARY** st.

**SEVEN DOLLARS A SET FOR TEETH,** warranted as good as can be made; teeth filling, \$1. DR. SIMMS, Dentist, 825 Market.

#### CITY REAL ESTATE.

**\$40 EACH—EIGHT LOTS IN ABBY** Homestead. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$750 EACH—FIVE LOTS ON BUENA** Vista st., near Caso ave.; near Valencia st. terminus. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$375. OFFERED AT A SACRIFICE** to make immediate sale. Twenty-third ave.; only one block from Point Lobos ave.; 25x120. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$125. TWENTY-THIRD AVE., ONE** block south of Point Lobos, 25x120; nice lot. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$900 EACH—LOTS 25x115 EACH.** Twenty-third st., near Eureka, 1½ block from cable road. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$1500. NICE LITTLE COTTAGE,** 5 rooms and bath, s. e. cor. California ave. and Esmeralda; part cash. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$1600. POINT LOBOS AVE., SOUTH** side, near Twenty-second ave.; level lot, 53x100; only \$300 for each lot, 25.6 x100 each. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$2000. VALLEJO ST., NORTH SIDE,** bet. Laguna and Buchanan; 25x137.6, or any size at \$80 per foot; sunny side of street and unobstructed marine view. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$3000. S.W. COR. LAGUNA AND** Greenwich sts., 54x87.6; good store and 3 rooms; brick foundation; rents, \$30. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$3500. MISSION ROAD, EAST SIDE,** bet. China and Brazil sts.; 156x100; all level on grade. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$5000. A FULL FIFTY-VARA LOT.** 137.6x137.6, Sacramento st., bet. Spruce and Maple sts. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$5500. PACIFIC AVE., BET. BROD-**erick and Baker sts.; sewer, graded and macadamized; fine marine view; lot 55x127.8. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$6500. BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, 10** rooms and bath; stained-glass doors; electric bells; every convenience; O'Farrell st., near Steiner. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$6500. A BARGAIN; O'FARRELL** st.; sunny side, near Leavenworth st., No. 608; good 2-story bay-window house; 7 rooms and bath; rooms nicely papered; streets accepted; right in the heart of the city; lot alone worth the money. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$6500. S. W. COR. HAYES AND** Webster sts.; 37.6x62.6; Villa House; 6 rooms and bath; room for stores on Hayes st.; \$3000 can stand at 6 per cent. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$7750. TWENTH ST., BET. MISSION** and Howard; 25x80, and good 2-story, with 2 stores below, and bay-window flat of 7 and bath above; rents \$47.50; street accepted; lot worth \$300 per foot. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$12,000. RENTS FOR \$114 PER** month; 6 new flats, 4 and 5 rooms each; all modern improvements; brick foundations, etc.; Ellis st., sunny side, near Devisadero. Particulars of O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$20,000. FINE BUSINESS PROP-**erty, Jones st., near Geary, 52x137.6; rents \$135 per month; good future. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.

**\$45,000. MISSION ST., NEAR** Ninth, 85x125, and also lot in rear on Jessie st.; 4 fine houses; rents \$200. O. D. BALDWIN, 238 Montgomery st.



THE LOST SURPLUS.

Now we have the figures which show that the assertion recently made that the surplus had been reduced to some \$13,000,000 was correct, and that the Democratic party has been as successful in putting it out of sight as is the prestidigitator with his performance of the vanishing lady.

The estimated receipts of the Government, including postal receipts, are, for the present year, \$440,563,734. The regular annual appropriation bills for this year aggregate \$288,764,928; the deficiency appropriations aggregate \$18,227,683; the miscellaneous items, including public buildings, amount to \$3,536,109; the permanent annual appropriations amount to \$115,640,798; making a grand total of \$426,169,518, or \$64,000,000 in excess of last year's appropriations. These estimates will probably be reduced about \$5,000,000, making the surplus for the next fiscal year something over \$17,500,000.

And this is the awful surplus which has given our Chief Magistrate so much anxiety, and has evoked the lugubrious wail which characterized his December message. This is the foundation of his frantic appeal to abandon protection and adopt free trade as the only salvation of the country.

It may possibly occur at this point to ask what the effect would be if the Mills bill should become a law, and if, as its author claimed for it, it should reduce the revenues of the Government \$74,000,000 a year. We must have recourse to the addition and subtraction tables to find out. Let us see: Estimated receipts, \$440,563,734. Deduct \$74,000,000 knocked off by the Mills bill and we should have left \$366,563,734. Estimated expenditures, \$426,169,518. Balance at end of fiscal year, on the wrong side of the ledger, \$59,605,784. Quite in accordance with Democratic precedent, as established in the days of Southern domination, with Buchanan in the Presidential chair, but not what the people of the United States have grown accustomed to under Republican rule. Had we not better postpone the Mills bill and try to worry along with a surplus of some \$17,000,000 rather than to wrestle with a deficit of \$59,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year?

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Once before in the history of the United States, in order to benefit the growers of the chief Southern product, a revenue law was passed, which, instead of achieving its object, resulted in greatly lowering the price of cotton. The Southerners are not wise in refusing to adhere to a policy which would eventually make the United States the chief consumer of the cotton grown in their section. At present we are able to take about one-third of the total product only, while three or four European nations consume the chief portion of the remainder. Suppose these leading nations should become involved in a war, what would be the result? Their cruisers would scour the seas and make commerce between themselves and the United States extremely precarious. The product of cotton would be as large as ever, and the American factories being unable to take the whole, or even the major part of it, prices would naturally fall to a very low point, and the planters would lose in one or two years more than they could possibly make in several years of normal trade. The only safety of the home producer is in following the advice of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Hamilton, Clay and Webster, to create a home market, which will render him secure against the vicissitudes and varying conditions of the Old World. This can only be done by affording every possible aid to American manufacturers, not only of cotton, but of every other fabric, thus helping to increase our population. By such a policy in a very brief period, comparatively speaking, the United States would grow to such proportions that it would not be necessary to sell any of our rude produce abroad as we do now at a sacrifice because we have a surplus of it. Farmers and planters stand in their own light when they encourage a system which strikes at the diversification of industries and aims to place the factory as far as possible from the farm in order to give commercial nations, as Adam Smith says, "a chance to exchange a small quantity of their finished products for a great quantity of the rude products of agriculture."

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.



Remarks.

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
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Remarks.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|







Remarks.

N A M E .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

Wages

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the strikes and lockouts in this country from 1881 to 1887 caused a loss to employers of \$34,000,000 and to employes of \$67,000,000, a total of \$101,000,000 with a balance of \$33,000,000 against the employes. Fifty per cent. of the strikes were failures, 10 per cent. partially successful and 40 per cent wholly successful.

THE Townsend Woolen-mill Company, to be located at Port Townsend, Wash., with a capital stock of \$40,000, has just been incorporated.



[illegible]



Remarks.

N A M E .

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Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.

X



N A M E .

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Total  
Am't of  
Days.

Wages  
per  
Day.

Total  
Amount.

Remarks.















